THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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ELECTION RESULTS BIG VICTORY FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

Union Endorsed Candidates Swept Into Office in Great Numbers in Congressional and State Balloting

Senators Opposed by Organized Labor, Including Those Who Voted for Confirmation of Judge Parker, of "Yellow Dog" Fame, Fall by Wayside—Outlook is Bright for Passage of Labor's Most Important Measures, Including Shorter Work-Week to Create Additional Employment—Labor Official Elected Lieut. Governor of Pennsylvania.

Candidates opposed by Labor were beaten right and left in the November 7 elections, while Labor-endorsed candidates were elected by scores to Congress.

As the result of the election of candidates favorable to Labor's aims and aspirations, it is believed at A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, that the outlook is bright for a 30-hour week bill and other labor legislation in the next session of Congress.

Of 27 Senators endorsed by Labor, all except four were elected. About the same proportion holds good for Representatives.

Particular gratification was expressed at headquarters over the election of Senators La Follette of Wisconsin, Wheeler of Montana, Ashurst of Arizona, Walsh of Massachusetts, Shipstead of Minnesota, Frazier of North Dakota. Pleasure was also expressed over the election of Peter G. Gerry to replace Senator Hebert of Rhode Island and the election of Joseph C. O'Mahoney to the Senate from Wyoming.

Results of State elections also pleased Labor. Victories of Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Labor party candidate in Minnesota, the La Follette third party in Wisconsin, and of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, as lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, were singled out for special mention among trade unionists. As presiding officer of this State Senate, Mr. Kennedy is expected to exercise an important influence on labor legislation in Pennsylvania.

Parker List Grows

One of the interesting features of the election, from the Labor viewpoint, is the defeat of a number of additional United States Senators who opposed the interests of Labor in the famous "Yellow Dog" Judge Parker

THOMAS KENNEDY
Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America and Lieut.-Gov.-Elect of Pennsylvania.

case. Of the total number of Senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker in 1930, a case regarded as extremely important by organized Labor, 24 are now "out"—24 one-

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A.F. of L. to Reorganize National Building Trades Dept.

Failure on Part of Present B. T. D. to Accept Three International Unions in Accordance With A. F. of L. Convention Edict, Prompts Executive Council to Call Convention in Washington on November 26th.

In accordance with decision of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Green has called a convention of the Building Trades Department to meet in Washington on Monday, November 26, in the A. F. of L. building.

Following the refusal of the Building Trades Department prior to the A. F. of L. convention to seat delegates from the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers' Unions, the A. F. of L. Executive Council ruled in favor of the three rejected unions. The decision was taken to the convention, which backed the Executive Council, directing that a convention be called within 45 days if the Council was unable to bring about an agreement between the Building Trades Department and the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers. No agreement has been reached, and the convention is therefore being called.

The A. F. of L. convention declared that the Building Trades Department convention should be held in the event no settlement was made, "for the purpose of transacting the business of the department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor" and that the action taken at "said convention is to be regarded and accepted as the legal action of the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department."

In calling the convention, President Green wrote as follows:

"Pursuant to the decision of the 54th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor as herein referred to, I am issuing this call to all Building Trades Organizations which, according to the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, were affiliated with the Building Trades Department when the 28th annual convention of that department convened in the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, on Wednesday, September 26, for a convention to meet in the Executive Council Chamber at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington, on Monday, November 26, at 1 A. M.

"The Executive Officers of each national or international organization eligible to representation are authorized to certify the name or names of the delegate or delegates selected and designated to represent their respective organizations in this convention, the names of delegates thus certified to be sent to me promptly or submitted to the convention when it meets on Monday morning, November 26th.

"Because of the importance and significance of this convention, I respectfully request that all organizations eligible to representation as set forth in this call be fully represented through delegates duly accredited to represent each organization in the convention."

A. & P. Settlement Stirs Chain Store Employes to Action

Columbus, O., Nov. 15 (AFL).—Michael Schuld, president of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers in Ohio, one of the crafts affected in the recent A. & P. strike at Cleveland, has announced that his organization will ask officials of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company to extend the Cleveland agreement to all of the company's stores.

The A. & P. has approximately 15,500 stores throughout the country, with nearly 90,000 employes.

Chain grocery store and meat market employes, long under the domination of the several powerful companies controlling this business, are apparently determined to carry out their plan and proceed with effective organization.

A concerted drive (a reported as under way to improve the lot of these workers, through their own voluntary organization into bona fide labor unions, with such assistance of experienced labor organizers as they may desire.

Employes of the James Butler Grocery Company, operators of 665 stores, are expected to present demands soon for recognition of their organization, together with revision of wage scales and working rules, in keeping with union conditions.

"BETTER OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS," SAYS THE MONTHLY SURVEY ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

"An improvement in business sentiment is noted. Business men are beginning to take on some more assurance from the fact that the Presidential utterances from Washington seem to have taken a more conservative note. Inflation, the bugbear of business, is said to have been sidetracked for the time being, though not at all formally and officially banned. Business executives are venturing on more initiative, at the urgent suggestion of Washington," says the monthly survey of business, published by the American Federation of Labor.

A survey of general conditions as of this date shows that conditions have actually improved. Bank deposits have greatly increased and are almost 30 per cent above those of March, 1933. Department store sales for October were 11 per cent above those of last year and sales in chain stores were 26 per cent greater in the same period. Factory production in several lines is said to be less than the demand warrants, thus indicating increased production in the near future. Planning for Spring business next year is taking on more definite and aggressive character.

But private initiative is still looked to as the major means of general business stimulation. To this end, the Federal government, through its manifold agencies, is offering increased cooperation.

But, meanwhile, the serious note is struck that the cost of living has advanced materially and is still advancing. The increase in prices thus thus far cancelled all the gains in the average worker's income. In terms of food, his dollar was worth but 85 cents in September, 1933, and 78 cents in September, 1934. In clothing, the same ratio largely applies. In a word, the worker, despite wage increases—is still being outdistanced by rising costs of living.

The question is much debated as to whether or not we have a surplus production capacity, or merely under-consumption, by reason of insufficient wages to absorb all our capacity to produce. Today, we have a vast amount of idle machinery.

Thus far, the theory of rash capitalistic expansion seems to have been proven, inasmuch as at the height of the 1929 boom there was a large productive capacity which could not be employed. Stabilization of industry through the general adoption of Section 7 (a), will in time demonstrate

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A Front Line Weapon In The Hands of Maine Workers

By CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor.

As we approach the time of year when the whole country pauses one day to give thanks, and as I enumerate the things for which I should be thankful, my mind turns to the Labor News as a part of the Labor movement for which all workers in Maine should be thankful.

The Maine State Federation of Labor did not merely declare itself in favor of establishing an official organ, but through the cooperation of Editor Saltus, made possible the issuing of a regular publication.

This issue appears at a time when our Local, State and National organizations are beset with many oil duties. It appears at a time when our organizations are surrounded by many unscrupulous enemies who have proved, by word and deed, that they will stop at nothing to impose their nefarious schemes upon the workers.

It is intended that The Labor News shall serve as a front line weapon in the hands of the affiliated membership and others, first that they might defeat the enemies who are outside the ranks as well as the enemies who are within the ranks. Second, to carry on intensive agitation and educational programs as a means for uprooting all the misconceptions of the past and inculcate in the minds of the readers new and clearer conceptions of the problems and functions of trade unions, also regarding the responsibilities of individual members for real, collective, day-by-day activity and cooperation for the building up of the organizations, which in turn will mean a better day for the workers of Maine.

By utilizing the pages of The Labor News for thorough discussion by the membership of all problems with which we are confronted, we can arrive at adequate methods to resist the onslaught of enemies of our living standards, who apparently believe that unemployment and distress must always be with us, and we can make known to all who will read as they run the real, constructive and worth-while activities of trade unions.

We can make known, to those who now misunderstand our purpose, the need of social legislation. Through The Labor News, the voice of the masses will be heard in no mistakable terms.

It is not intended that The Labor News shall be, or allowed to become a medium of expression for the few, or a medium for the expression of any one particular view.

Editor Saltus, regardless of what supervision he may work under, is not a censor. Censorship has found no place in the editorial policy of this newspaper, except where opinions were in direct opposition to the policies of the Labor movement or were tinged with anti-union or anti-labor bias. The Editor is the directing and driving force behind the collective machinery established for the publication of the official organ of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

In order to make The Labor News serve the purposes for which it was established, it is absolutely necessary that all Secretaries and every affiliated member accept a personal responsibility in soliciting new subscriptions and increasing the circulation of this newspaper.

I most emphatically urge all secretaries, members of trade unions and all others interested in the advancement of labor—in building a mighty, unified, genuine trade union movement in Maine—to immediately start an intensive campaign for new subscriptions.

In this way only will The Labor News remain what it is: A FRONT-LINE WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF MAINE TRADE UNIONISTS!

Brothers, let us begin today for new subscriptions. One year hence we can look back with thanksgiving for the many accomplishments because of the education and power of The Labor News.

If every trade unionist does his or her bit, we can swell the distribution of Labor's newspaper until Labor's message will be carried to every Maine worker, whether they labor with hand or brain, on farm, in mill or factory, in office or school room. Shall we row against the current or just drift with the tide? Brothers, it is up to you!

Sales Tax Transfers Burden of Taxation to Working People

The Maine Association Against the Sales Tax held a special meeting at Augusta, recently, at which plans were discussed for future activities.

The sales tax has been represented as one which adds to the cost which the public at large must pay for everything they purchase. That this adds to the cost of living is manifest. It has been regarded as a desperate expedient in an effort to rake up money when the present taxing schedule has shown itself to be insufficient to meet current expenses of state government. At the same time, the burden on real estate is of crushing proportions and no logical means can be devised to increase the taxes on this form of property.

While the Maine Association has only confined its points of opposition to the sales tax, a similar movement is taking place in many other parts of the country. From Hartford, Conn., comes word of the National Organization to the sales tax. The ban has since denounced the sales tax as a brief attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from the wealthy to the shoulders of the common people.

The sales tax should be the last card to play, and only after inheritance taxes and income taxes have been made to yield a larger return is such a campaign to advantage. Of this kind, the inheritance tax, is one of the main causes for the present reference to the drive for the penalizing sales tax.

Legislation to Arrange for Funds to Finance Old Age Pensions

According to George W. Leadbetter, commissioner of Maine Municipal Officers and Assessors Association, the purpose is for making financial provisions for operating the old age pension law, passed at last year's session of the Legislature, are very good.

Mr. Leadbetter said no appropriation was made to support the law at the last session. The Governor and Council were instructed to survey the subject, find means of financing pensions and report to the next Legislature.

Commissioner Leadbetter made this statement while addressing a recent meeting of town officials, held in Augusta, and decided that sentiment had grown in favor of the law, indicating enactment with financial backing by the next Legislature.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. is Enlarged to Eighteen Members

An important amendment to the constitution of the A. F. of L. was adopted at the 54th annual convention, providing for an increase in the membership of the Executive Council from 11 to 18.

A two-thirds vote was necessary to amend the constitution, but the amendment carried overwhelmingly, by the vote of 22,623 for and only 2,960 against. Announcement of the result of the vote was followed by prolonged cheering by the delegates, as many others considerable importance to the action taken.

It was brought out by several delegates that "greater representation for more of the A. F. of L. family on the Executive Council" might be expected to aid in many ways and to permit of a "more militant organization policy."

Seven new vice-presidents were then elected, from ninth to fifteenth, including Matthew Woll, who became one members of the enlarged Executive Council.

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Hope to Settle Southbridge Strike by Govt. Mediation

Picket Line is Formidable But Peaceful, and 1,000 members of Local 2324 Are Determined to Stay Out Until Management is Willing to Play Fair—Local Officials Claim All Terms Agreed Upon With State Board Violated—Powerful Interests Direct Company's Non-Union Attitude.

Southbridge, Mass., November 17.—Claiming that Manager Richard Linehan, of the Hamilton Woolen Co., had violated all the terms agreed upon with the State Conciliation Board several weeks ago, and that the 1,000 or more members of Southbridge U. T. W. Local 2324 were determined to continue their strike to force the company to abide by their agreement, Miss Eugenie (Jean) Gauthier, president of the union, told a Labor News representative this morning that inability to come to an agreement with Manager Linehan after attending several conferences, it has been decided to place the entire matter before the Federal Textile Labor Relations Board for adjudication.

This decision was arrived at yesterday, when Organizer Ira Steward made a complete survey of the situation and, after conferring with Vice-President Horace A. Riviere in Pawtucket, he was advised to leave for Washington and submit his report to the Emergency Committee of the U. T. W., which is meeting at headquarters in that city today.

This, in turn, will be submitted to the Federal Board, with a special request that it be immediately acted upon. According to Miss Gauthier

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U. T. W. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SPEED UP SETTLEMENTS

Meeting Held in Washington Saturday to Hear Complaints and Take Means for Immediate Action.

While Textile Relations Board is Making Some Progress, Work is Going Along Too Slowly, and Employers Are Encouraged to Continue Discriminations and Violate Truce—Workers Are Becoming Impatient and Outlook is Threatening.

Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 19.—Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America, and a member of the New England district, returned from Washington this morning, where he attended a two-day session held by the Emergency Committee of the United Textile Workers of America, during which the entire New England situation concerning discriminations, the open-shop violations and other grievances were discussed.

The purpose of the meeting was to take immediate means for speeding action against a goodly number of New England concerns which continue to discriminate against officers and members because of their participation in the recent general strike, and who are also acting in violation of other terms agreed upon when the strike was called, that terminated the strike on October 1st.

While not criticising members of the Textile Labor Relations Board, named by the President to adjust all grievances pending their report, which is scheduled to be made on February 1st, officials of the U. T. W. of A., who make up that organization's emergency committee, claim that the work of settling grievances is going along too slowly, as a consequence, it is claimed, the bosses are taking advantage of the situation and quite said all terms of the truce which made possible the termination of the general strike.

Aside from investigations conducted by the board, little in the way of settling grievances has been done except that which was accomplished by "get on a local union," Mr. Riviere told a Labor News representative a few days ago. "Wherever these locals were backed by a strong membership, there was little trouble experienced in removing the abuses which caused discontentment. Unfortunately, however," he said, "there are some locals which, while having a majority of the workers enrolled, and as a consequence entitled to recognition under section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, lack full strength and are naturally hesitant about taking decisive action.

"It is about these locals that officials of the U. T. W. are mostly concerned, and members of the Emergency Committee feel confident that with the immediate cooperation of the

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IMPROVED NEWSPRINT SITUATION, THE NEW LIQUOR LAW, BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER STATE MATTERS REVIEWED

Maine Labor News Correspondent, in Monthly Report, is Optimistic Concerning Business and Organization Activities, and Sees Chances for Greatly Increased Employment Through Improved Conditions—Reports Very Little in Progress Concerning Quoddy Bay Project.

By JAMES P. CONLON

"As we write these lines, we are in the midst of a beautiful world. The foliage of autumn is crimson, gold and russet and is glorifying the hillside and reflecting in the water that flows through the old home town."

The above, written by the correspondent of Champion Local 104, of Mechanic Falls, for the current issue of the Papermakers' Journal, fully expresses my sentiments, as at no time during my several years of traveling through the State have I enjoyed the beauteous scenery as I have during the past month.

I wondered during my travels if it wouldn't be a mighty good thing for the incoming Legislature to increase its appropriation for a more extensive program of advertising in proclaiming the beauties of the State during this time of the year.

Criticism has been made, and rightfully so, that the State of Maine has been backward in making known its many advantages, both from the standpoint as a vacation center and as an industrial and agricultural advantages, this having been demonstrated during the month which, due to extensive publicity in Idaho, potatoes in that State are bringing almost double the price per barrel as Aroostook farmers are being paid.

With an abundant crop, there exists a serious situation concerning this, one of the State's principal industries, and is a matter that demands serious consideration on the part of the incoming Legislature. There is no question concerning the value of publicity, and if it is true that other States which come in competition with Maine are making greater advances as the result of advertising, then why not take full advantage of such a plan?

The New Liquor Law

In all places visited, from the New Hampshire line to Bangor, during the month, I found people discussing the new liquor legislation in all its phases. While much dissatisfaction was expressed by some, generally speaking the fact that the prohibitory law had been wiped away after existing for 14 years on the statutes, during which the State was known as the rockribbed prohibition State of the Union, those who favor the law console themselves with the fact that "we have at least made a start, and that as time goes on the law can be improved to meet present objections."

The Newsprint Situation

In my calls throughout the paper making district, I found some satisfaction expressed over the newsprint situation which, due to increased production amounting to 7.12 per cent, and a slight increase in tonnage prices, gave encouragement to thousands of workers employed in this, one of the State's principal industries. This will not only mean more work at better wages for many thousands of mill operatives, but great numbers in the timberlands, where it is reported twice as many men are employed than were at work last year at this time.

A most encouraging note concerning this was sounded recently by William Hilton, manager of the Spruce-wood Department of the Great Northern Paper Company, when he said this company has more than 4,000 men

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YEAR'S WORK PLANNED FOR BUILDING MECHANICS IN HUGE PROGRAM TO START NEXT SPRING AT TOGUS

A stimulus is seen coming to the building trades in the announcement of the million dollar building program which it is proposed to start at Togus, Maine, early next year. A new hospital and extensive replacements of the buildings of the Veterans' Home, are included.

Six new structures will be erected to replace the present outdated and inadequate buildings which have housed veterans of the wars of the United States, dating back to the time of the Civil War. A large new barracks, to be constructed of concrete and masonry, will form part of the new housing accommodations. There will also be an official administration building and a nurses' home. Appropriations for this work have been secured from the Federal Public Works Administration.

In order to make room for the new construction work, the present antiquated buildings, including shops, power house and other accessories, will be demolished. The new construction work will house all the present day modern electric equipment required to place the new facilities on the most efficient basis.

Inasmuch as it has long been contended that there could be no substantial recovery until the building trades began to revive, the Togus project will give great encouragement to the several allied crafts whose members have long been waiting for just such a development. It is expected that the work will take a year to complete, during which time employment will be furnished a large number of skilled and unskilled labor, with corresponding benefit to the community at large.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND CENTRAL LABOR UNION PROTESTS LEGISLATION ABRIDGING RIGHTS OF GOV. TO APPOINT STATE COMMISSIONS

The Portland Central Labor Union, through its executive board, at a meeting held November 7th, voted to enter a protest with the executive council of the Maine State Federation of Labor against any legislation that would abridge the rights of the Governor in appointing State commissions.

The board also voted to approve the lottery bill as advocated by Representative William Bissett, which would legalize lotteries, the revenue from which would go toward paying old age pensions.

A report submitted by the organizing committee, which is assisting Organizer Hebert of the United Textile Workers of America, said good progress is being made; that three more charters will soon be granted in Biddeford and Saco, and that a representative of the Federal Adjustment Board had completed his examination of discriminations at the Pepperell and York mills.

Secretary Frank C. McDonald, who is assisting the U. T. W. in their organizing campaign, reported that Miss Anna Wehstock, of the United States Department of Labor, came to Portland to investigate conditions in the Westbrook situation. Present at the conference, he said, besides himself as the representative of the C. L. U., were Freight Bureau of U. T. W. Local 2229, and Organizer Hebert. It is understood, he said, that a Citizens Committee is negotiating with a New Jersey concern, who, it is thought, will soon occupy the factory recently vacated by the Westbrook company.

Mr. McDonald also reported that Organizer Henry C. Baxter, of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, has resumed his activities in Maine, and is making good progress in organizing shoe workers in various sections of the State.

MARRIAGE, SETTLING DOWN TO CAMP LIFE, AND BUILDING ACTIVITIES KEPT CORRESPONDENT TOO BUSY TO WRITE

Notwithstanding These Busy Months, Wylie Smith Says Street Carmen's Union, Division 714, Has Been Making History, With All Officials Working Hard for the Success of the Organization.

About seven months ago, the correspondent of Street Carmen's Union, Division 714, was married to one of our girls. Soon after, camp life was begun about 12 miles from the city, where considerable grading was done and a lower garden of no mean consequence was developed, where green roots were abundant when operations were started.

A seventeen-room rooming house also called for its share of time and attention.

All the time off during this period was one exceptionally busy week in July. Does not this picture present a good reason for a dearth of news from Local 714? We must now fall in line and do better.

Time and space will not permit a resume of the goings on of the Local during these many weeks. What you want to know most is, have we been going ahead? We rather think we have.

Up until the time that we were about to consider the re-writing of the agreement for the first of May, the officials of our company showed little or no interest in the matter of the Code. As soon as they were convinced that it was beholden of them to give the matter their consideration they got busy. They solicited the cooperation of the local in working out a schedule for an eight-hour day, after the local had voted strongly in favor of a 48-hour work-week.

To make a long story short, the 48-hour work-week was adopted and the corresponding schedule drawn out and put into operation. I want to say right here that much credit is due President Woodside for the part he took in arranging such a schedule. Financial Secretary Gowell and Vice-President Walton were the other representatives of the local to assist in the work.

Our wages were increased from 50 to 60 cents per hour. The working conditions were altered but little. About 36 per cent of the runs are straight and outside time considerably narrowed on the two-shift runs —pleasing features of the change.

The Local with which these new conditions have been received is expressed in a statement we now and again hear: "Why didn't we get around to this long ago?" We must not be forgetful that it was the circumstances over which we had little or no control that make these changes both possible and feasible at this time.

Owing to a demand of the times for limiting expenses, our by-laws have been revised. The dues were cut from $2.25 to $2.00 per month. Formerly the Executive Board was made up of the President, Vice-President, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and a Grievance Member each of the two Divisions. Now the Vice-President has the grievance work to do, so the Board is made up of the four official members of the local.

Former President Frank C. McDonald, as vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, is exceptionally busy these days doing organizing work locally and in other parts of the State.—WYLIE H. SMITH, Secretary, Local 714.

U. T. W. Local Appeals for Assistance to Defend Strike Victims

An official communication has been received by the Editor of this newspaper making an appeal to all friends of organized labor on behalf of the United Textile Workers' Union in Lancaster, Pa. Assistance is requested in aid of the legal support and other expenses connected with what is termed the frame-up of Organizers Herman Stein, Patrick Quinlan and 15 Textile Workers from Lancaster and Lebanon, arising out of the recent general strike. These men were arrested while doing picket duty at a strike at the plants of the Marietta Silk Company in Columbia, Lancaster County.

This was just before the general strike of the U. T. W. had been ordered by the convention. All the defendants were tried on the same charge and the same evidence was used against them all. Prejudice was clearly shown.

One of the victimized men, John Quinlan, who was arrested for no just cause, was confined in mill property and made the victim of verbal and physical abuse. Excessive bail was required before Mr. Quinlan could be released and various legal impediments were employed by his prosecutors to keep him confined.

Investigation of the circumstances attending this perversion of justice was made by the Philadelphia Civil Liberties League. It was found that a determined purpose existed to put Quinlan away for a year or two, on the part of the mill interests and their allied police connections.

In conclusion, the Lancaster Central Labor Union points to the tremendous odds against them in this struggle for the rights of the workers and solicits all moral and material aid possible in the defense of their cause.

Former Carpenters' B. A. Dies After Long Illness

Ernest E. Pratt, who was business agent of the Portland local of Carpenters' Union for several years, and long identified with the organization as a member, died recently of heart trouble. His passing away was mourned by many of his brother members. The funeral was attended by many members of the Carpenters' local union. Mr. Pratt's widow will receive the $300 insurance to which his estate is entitled, because of his membership in the Brotherhood.

Biddeford U. T. W. Local to Elect Its Officers Saturday

Announcement was made yesterday that Biddeford U. T. W. Local Union will elect officers at the regular meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Present at the meeting will be U. T. W. Organizers Dufour and Hebert, and Vice-President Frank C. McDonald of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

According to Mr. McDonald, the Biddeford local is making good progress, and that the prospects for building up a 100 per cent local are most excellent.

Principal among matters scheduled aside from the election of officers, will be the report of delegates who attended the November meeting of the Maine State Textile Council.

The installation of officers will take place immediately after the election and the visiting officials will have charge of the ceremonies.

Franklin County School Masters' Club Organized

The school masters of Franklin County, it is evident, believe in maintaining an organization. In the announcement of the meeting held in Phillips last Saturday, no mention is made as to objects of the organization, and as to what policies are to be pursued, but the fact remains that they are organized and if the purpose is for improving their conditions and those of their pupils, this shows a spirit which in time may prove helpful to the Labor movement.

That which was done by the school masters at their meeting last Saturday is being done all over the country, according to Miss Florence E. Hanson, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, who says school teachers are organizing in many cities and towns in the land and that many new applications have been received from these to become affiliated with the Federation.

Officers elected at Saturday's meeting are: Lawrence Peakes, of the Strong High School, president; Willis Rollins, of Jay, vice-president; Clarence Gould of Farmington, secretary; F. C. Ingalls of New Sharon, treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Farmington on January 18.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

Theatrical Employes Announce 5 Theaters Operating Non-Union

Portland Moving Picture Operators, Stage Employes and Motion Picture Projectionists announced during the week that there are now five local theaters which are operating under non-union conditions.

The management of Keith's Theater, which has just reopened after having been closed for several months, refused to negotiate with union representatives and thus, with four houses, these including the Casco, Cameo, Portland and the Deering, have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the three local unions.

Conditions under which these five theaters are operating was made a special order of business at the Wednesday, Nov. 7th meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, when the request of the three local unions involved to assist their assistance and place the theater on Labor's "We Don't Patronize" list.

Announcement to the effect that Harry A. Smith, formerly manager of Keith's Theater and for the past five years associated with the Saltzberg's, will become manager of the Strand Theater, is received with much satisfaction by members of local theatrical unions, who recall Mr. Smith's fairness in dealing with them during his connection with the Keith Theater. It was announced that the theater had negotiated with the Musicians Union for the use of an orchestra.

The M. & P. Theaters are also operating under union conditions, as are also the Empire, the Colonial and the Maine and State Theaters.

PINE BROS., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, WILL HAVE NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH LABOR UNIONS; NOW OPERATING NON-UNION

When Installing Cigar Machines, Union Representatives Were Told by Manager That Cigar Makers Are Too Particular, and That Girls Would be Hired as Operators—State Branch Secretary Says Only Course is To Buy Union Made Cigars.

New England Cigar Makers' Unions are greatly disturbed over the recent action of the Pine Brothers, cigar manufacturers, who recently severed relations with Portland Cigar Makers' Union No. 470, through the installation of cigar-making machines and hiring girls to operate them.

New Haven, Bangor, Worcester, Hartford, and other locals protested to the Maine State Federation of Labor and requested means be taken to convince the company, which had conducted a union shop in Portland for many years, that it is not for their best interests to continue to operate under non-union conditions.

The matter was referred to Vice-President Frank C. McDonald, in charge of the Second District, who reported the company was persistent in making a change, stating that under new competitive conditions it had become impossible to manufacture five-cent cigars by hand, and that the firm had decided to put in machines.

Question as to whether he would keep his old force of cigar makers to operate the machines, Pine is further quoted as having said that cigar makers are too particular, and that it had been decided to hire girls and to run a non-union shop.

"What about your shop in Worcester?" he was asked. "How can you operate a non-union shop here and conduct a union shop in Worcester?"

"Oh," was the answer, "we're going to continue to make our goods in Worcester under union conditions."

In his report to Secretary Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, Vice-President McDonald stated he has written to the Worcester local, explaining to them local conditions, and will make a large report after receiving an answer from Worcester Local 92.

Pending Mr. McDonald's full report regarding the Worcester situation, Secretary Burgess has written protesting unions as follows:

"The matter referred to in your letter in regard to Pine Bros. and Cigar Makers' No. 470 has been in the hands of Vice-President Frank C. McDonald, 48 Gilman street, Portland, for some time.

"Reports from Mr. McDonald indicate that Pine Bros. are determined to do away with the Union and use machines. To my mind, the only course for us is to inform all trade unionists of Maine that the cigar is unfair and refuse to buy it.

"All affiliated unions will be informed of this condition by letter and through the Maine State Labor News.

"Any other suggestions will be appreciated. Fraternally yours,

"CLARENCE W. BURGESS,
"Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor."

Brands made by the Pine Bros. in their Worcester plant include A. J. A.'s, which at one time, while manufactured under union conditions in Boston, was recognized as one of the biggest sellers in New England.

About 15 years ago, the manufacturers of C. C. A., Blackstone, Quincy, and other famous New England brands, decided to run open shop and moved their factories to New Jersey. This evidently was a bad move as within a few years the C. C. A. factory was put on the market and W. H. Bachelier, who had been connected with the company in its more prosperous days in Boston, went into business for what was said to be a very low figure. Machine work was discontinued, and Mr. Bachelier established a factory in Worcester and manufactured by hand until his death occurred, about five years ago.

It was at that time that the Boyd acquired the Worcester factory, and up to this writing it is being conducted as a union shop.

The Portland Central Labor Union, at its last meeting, placed the Pine Bros. factory on its "We Don't Patronize" list.

Sheet Metal Workers' Local 93 to Stage Smoker on Dec. 7

As a means of arousing more regular attendance at meetings among its own members, and to make their organization better known to prospective new members, Sheet Metal Workers' Local 93 of Portland will stage a big "Smoker" on Friday evening, December 7th, at Carpenters' Hall on Congress street.

At its regular meeting last week the local appointed a committee to make plans for this social and appropriated a fund to provide refreshments and good union-made "smokes" for the event.

This is one of the most progressive organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Union, several new members have been added thus far this year, officials stating that this trade is now about 90 per cent organized in Portland.

Financial support has been given by the Sheet Metal Workers' local to every worthy project coming before their organization. So far this year, about $200 has been contributed to the striking local of other organizations, notably those now on strike in the textile industry.

The jobs completed in Portland so far this year, in which members of this local union were employed, included the Marine Hospital, the Portland Post Office and and the Lighthouse on the Cape.

Officials of local 93 are Walter Fernald, president, who has been active in organization work through three organizations which are duly accredited members of our Central Labor Union and who help to support the cause for which we are organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and in our duty as members of that movement to refrain from patronizing those who refuse to negotiate with our organized crafts.

"Trusting that you will give the above the broadest publicity possible, thus saving us the services of your action relative to this communication placed before your entire membership through your bulletin boards and other means of communication, because we must realize at the present day that when four links are broken by employers in any one of the chains these chains—which is our local movement—must be strengthened by our workers refusing to patronize and to discourage these unfair conditions, because United we stand, divided we fall.

"Thanking you, I remain
"Fraternally yours,
"Portland Central Labor Union,
"F. C. McDONALD, Sec'y."

Portland C. L. U. Acts on Unfair Theaters, Non-Union Cigars

Pursuant to action taken by the executive board of the Portland Central Labor Union at the November 7th meeting, the following letter was mailed to local unions relative to unfair theaters and non-union made cigars.

"To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

"Greetings:—I was instructed by the Executive Council of the Central Labor Union to call your attention to the fact that Pine Bros., cigar manufacturers of Portland, Maine, who for the past twenty years have carried the label of the Tobacco Workers' Union, is now on the unfair list and we advise all workers not to buy Pine Bros.' cigars. Delegate Sylvester and myself interviewed the manager of Pine Bros.' Portland shop and we find that he has refused to negotiate with Cigar Makers' Local No. 470. His claim is that they can not make any profits under Union conditions but that they can produce a substantial profit through machine produced goods in compliance with the Cigar Makers' Code.

"I was also instructed to call your attention to the fact that in addition to the Casco, Portland, Cameo and Deering Theaters being on the 'We Don't Patronize' list, we were confronted with the re-opening of Keith's without recognizing organization through three organizations which are duly accredited members of our Central Labor Union and who help to support the cause for which we are organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and in our duty as members of that movement to refrain from patronizing those who refuse to negotiate with our organized crafts.

"Trusting that you will give the above the broadest publicity possible, thus saving us the services of your action relative to this communication placed before your entire membership through your bulletin boards and other means of communication, because we must realize at the present day that when four links are broken by employers in any one of the chains these chains—which is our local movement—must be strengthened by our workers refusing to patronize and to discourage these unfair conditions, because United we stand, divided we fail.

"Thanking you, I remain
"Fraternally yours,
"Portland Central Labor Union,
"F. C. McDONALD, Sec'y."

Charter Member of Portland Typographical Union Dies at 81

George W. St. John, a charter member of Portland Typographical Union and holding the record as the fastest hand compositor in the State of Maine, died on Saturday, October 27, at the age of 81.

Mr. St. John began to work at the printers trade at the age of 17, and for many years was on the Portland Press and the Evening Express when he retired from active work several years ago.

The distinction of being the most rapid typesetter in the State when pitted against the best workmen of other communities in Maine, the contest being of a typographical nature, was staged in City Hall. The principal prize, which he greatly cherished until his death, was a gold printer's rule. He was also given an award of merit. Mr. St. John is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Alice D. Desmond of Worcester, who is employed as a linotype operator on the Worcester Evening Gazette, and a member of Worcester Typographical Union 165; Mrs. Blanche Worth of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Agnes Merriam of Stratford Hollow, N. H., and Mrs. Olive Harris of Portland, and three sons, George H. St. John of Portland, Franklin St. John of Haverhill, Mass., and Stephen A. St. John of Providence, R. I. There are also 17 grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

"Bob" Maloney, Former I. T. U. Organizer and Congressman, Dies

The many friends of Robert J. 'Bob' Maloney throughout the New England states, where he was best known as organizer for the International Typographical Union, were shocked to hear of his death, which occurred on Friday, November 9, at the age of 63.

Mr. Maloney resigned as an I. T. U. organizer when he was elected as a member of the Lawrence Board of Aldermen, and was later elected to Congress from the 7th Massachusetts District.

At the age of 21, he was elected president of the Lawrence Typographical Union, and was for many years prominently identified with the Central Labor Union, having served as president and vice-president during the past 20 or more years ago.

Two years ago, Mr. Maloney started publication of Labor Journal, a weekly newspaper which although political in its general aspect, leaned strongly toward Labor, but he was compelled to relinquish the editorial activities because of ill health about a year ago.

While engaged as I. T. U. organizer, Mr. Maloney established strong friendships throughout the New England jurisdiction. He was a hard worker and a fighting unionist, and much regret was expressed by the late President James E. Lynch over his decision to terminate the organization work in which he had been engaged for so long during the few years he had held that position.

The deceased was most affable, and had a great faculty for making friends. His ability as a speaker and his earnestness of purpose made him a strong factor at State, district and national conventions, and had he chosen to remain active in the movement instead of taking up politics as a career, he was destined to reach a high position in the city official.

As a city official, Member of Congress, a writer and publisher, and as a worker for the cause of Labor, the deceased was known best of all for his honesty of purpose, and through this and his splendid qualifications, he leaves hosts of friends, besides members of his family, to mourn his loss.

USING COMPARATIVE COSTS AS MEASURING STICK FOR RESTORATION OF WAGES IS CRITICISED BY GOVT. EMPLOYES' UNION

Announcement by President That Five Per Cent Wage Reduction Would Not Be Restored Until July, Moves Organization to Action and Prepare to Make Drive for Immediate Restoration.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17 (ILNS)—Announcement by President Roosevelt that the next Federal budget would provide for restoration on July 1, 1935, of the five per cent pay cut, was criticized by organized Federal workers, who declared they would press for salary increases all along the line.

Disappointment was expressed by spokesmen of the Federal workers because the President's announcement failed to assure restoration of the pay cut on January 1, when the next six-month pay adjustment period under the economy act falls due.

The President said he expected the price level to rise sufficiently before July 1 to justify full restoration of pay to Federal workers. He indicated he did not believe the increases would be evident soon enough to justify restoring the pay cut by January 1.

Living Cost Index Hit

Following the White House announcement, made at a press conference, E. Claude Ilabcock, president of the American Federation of Federal Employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, criticized the Labor Department formula for arriving at the living-cost index, which is the determining factor in restoration of Federal workers' pay.

"I think Labor Department statistics will show that it is not a fair method," Mr. Babcock said. "A reliable picture of prices today will show that full restoration is more than warranted.

"As these prices advance, it amounts to a further pay cut for Federal employes, who have to pay that much more out of their pockets for every-day expenses. Only a substantial salary increase will help remedy that injustice."

President Babcock said his organization will work for new pay increases. He said workers not only will ask for 15 per cent increases in all grades, but where this raise fails between existing grades, the salary would be lifted to the next highest established level, so as not to upset unduly the present system of classification.

Post Office Clerks Comment

Commenting on President Roosevelt's announcement, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks said in a special bulletin:

"Hope of restoration of the remaining five per cent wage deduction on January 1 received a severe setback when the President is quoted as having informed a press conference that there was no possibility of bringing salaries up to their normal standards on January 1 through showing of cost of living figures. This statement was said to have been made prior to the receipt of any advance figures from the Bureau of Labor statistics.

"The President did confirm reports current in Washington for several days that the Budget Bureau at his direction had instructed the different Department heads to include sums sufficient for restoration of the remaining five per cent deduction in the estimates for the next fiscal year. This information means that government workers must await for relief until July 1. It is graphic confirmation of the position of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and of its affiliated organizations as to the injustice and inefficiency of using so-called comparative costs of commodities as a measuring stick for wages. It will be remembered that the American Federation of Labor convention at Washington and that at San Francisco (recently adjourned) issued emphatic declarations against this system of setting wages."

NRA CODE

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

FOOD VALUES worth thinking about for Thanksgiving

Mild Cheese Whole Milk Lb 19c
Seedless Raisins 2 Seeded Pkgs 15c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 2 17oz Tins 25c
Diamond Walnuts Large Budded Lb 27c
Mixed Nuts Extra Choice Lb 27c
Dromedary Dates 2 Pitted Pkgs 25c
Sweet Cider Gal Jug 47c Wgal Jug 29c
Currants Fancy Plump 2 11oz Pkgs 25c
Vanilla Extract or Lemon Dainty Dot 2 oz Bot 21c

GINGER ALE
Millbrook Club Dry
Lge 26 oz Bot 10c
12 12oz Bots 75c
Millbrook Club Soda 6 12oz Bots 45c
Millbrook Rickey Lime 6 12oz Bots 45c
Prices for Contents Only

Dark Fruit Cake
An old English recipe - full of fruits, nuts
1 Lb 23c 2 Lbs 59c
Each Each
Light Fruit Cake 1 Lb Cake 19c

Mince Meat
THREE VERY POPULAR BRANDS
None Such 2 Pkgs 25c
Friend's 28 oz Jar 25c
Whipple's 2 Lb Jar 29c

Sugar Confectioners or Brown 2 Lbs 15c
Heinz Soups 2 Tall Cans 25c
Fruit Cocktail 2 Tall Cans 27c
Blue Ribbon Malt 1 Lb Can 55c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 23c

OLIVE SALE
FINAST STUFFED MANZANILLA
9 Oz Bots 19c Med Bot 15c Lge Bot 29c
Stuffed Queens 16 oz Bottle 33c

Candies
At worthwhile savings for the coming holidays
Sweethome Chocolates
Unusual 1 Lb Assortment Box 29c
Festival Choc. Lb Box 45c
Patties Pepper. Lb 25c
Molasses Chips Lb 33c
Hard Candy Lb 25c

MORE SAVINGS
Smyrna Figs Lge Lb 29c
Stickney Stuffing 8 oz Pkg 10c
Maraschino Cherries 3 oz Bot 10c
Orange Peel LEMON or CITRON Lb 29c
NO INCREASE IN PRICE
Wings Cigarettes Pkg 10c
MILDLY MENTHOLATED
Kool Cigarettes Pkg 15c

UNEEDA SPECIALS
SPECIAL COMMONS
Ideal for Turkey Stuffing Pkg 19c
Social Teats Pkg 19c
Chocolate Lb Bulk Twirls 21c

AUGUSTA

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF AUGUSTA STRONGLY FAVORS RETURNING CITY'S WORKERS TO ACTIVE INDUSTRY

Speech Delivered at Rally at Which Secretary of Federation and Union Candidates For Office Were Also Speakers, Pledges Mayoralty Candidate to Work Assiduously For Welfare of Workers and the Community.

Much interest is manifested at meetings of U. T. W. Local 1778 over the coming municipal election on December 10th, in which two of its principal officers are candidates on the Republican ticket in Ward Four.

President Ronaldo Poulin is a candidate for Alderman, and Secretary Frank Getchell is running for the office of warden. As a large majority

FREDERICK G. PAYNE
Republican Candidate for Mayor

of the 1200 members of Local 1778 are residents of Ward Four, members of the local union feel confident of their election.

Other members of trade unions whose names will appear on the Ward Four ballot are: Henry Piteau, candidate for Ward Clerk, and Polycarpe Gilbert, for Constable, and also Clement Thervault, who is running for Councilman.

Members of trade unions on the Ward One ballot are Vincent Dunn and Sidney Mendell.

With the Republican candidate for Mayor, Frederick G. Payne, an undisputed friend of Labor, demonstrating this beyond doubt during the recent strike by his kindly advice and assistance, and a change of attitude on the part of so-called old-time "stand-patters," who are also manifesting a kindlier spirit toward trade unions, members of locals conceive a *new era, which is entirely lacking in reactionary party principles and policies*, and vision the future accordingly.

Speaking at a recent rally, at which Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the State Federation of Labor, and Messrs. Poulin and Getchell were also speakers, Mr. Payne strongly championed the cause of working people and pledged himself to work consistently for the betterment of conditions for the workers, not being unmindful, however, of the best interests of the community. In this connection, Mr. Payne said:

"I am interested in seeing local industrial conditions improve. The man who wishes to work, should be placed in a position where he may secure that work, be paid a living wage and provide the necessities of life for his family. During the past year, I have been intensely interested in securing new industries for Augusta, so that those who were unemployed could be returned to productive labor, thereby setting up the wheels of industry and pouring through our business streets thousands of dollars of payroll money that would result in happiness and contentment of all. An employed worker is a wonderful citizen, and it is our duty to see that as many workers are placed back to work as possible.

"We have already secured two plants that will absorb approximately 900 men and women, and these are people who for the most part have had no steady work for two to three years. They will all prove to be happier citizens.

"Industry can be brought to this section if it is gone after, and that is what I intend to do—secure sound and reliable industry for our city. The Augusta Chamber of Commerce Industrial Development Committee, of which I have been a member, has worked industriously to further these ends, and success is in sight. We must continue these efforts for the betterment of conditions in general."

Mr. Payne is a young business man with an abundant experience as an executive and if elected has stated that he will give his full time to the office of Mayor, and work at all times

RONALDO POULIN
President, United Textile Workers' Local 1778

for the interests of the people at large and will run the city's affairs on a strictly business basis, and a pay-as-you-go policy.

Mr. Payne further stated: "If the working man and the merchant are willing to support me on my policies for the future, and on what I have done in the past, there is no reason why we cannot go forward together cooperatively and successfully for the future of Augusta."

Members of Local 1778 and other Augusta locals have kept close watch on the antics of office-holders and have fully made up their minds as to who they will support at the coming election. They recall the slogan of the American Federation of Labor, "Elect Our Friends and Defeat Our Enemies," and it is safe to say that those who, for political or for other reasons, did not measure up in their activities in accordance with fairness to Augusta's wage earners, will find themselves lacking a sufficient number of votes to be counted "in" on Election Day.

Members of trade unions have an opportunity to show their strength this year by not only electing their own representatives in the City Council, but also a Mayor who is known to be friendly, and others who are known to be sympathetic towards the aims, objects and aspirations of organized wage earners.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, IN CUTTING FINE OF STRIKERS FROM $400 TO $10, ADMITTED MUNICIPAL JUDGE'S SENTENCE TOO SEVERE

Organizer Jabor Praises Attorney Rogers of Augusta, Who, Besides Securing Decrease in Fines, Also Had Four-Months' Jail Sentences Eliminated—Says Workers in Textile Mills Do Not Make Much of Manufacturers' Efforts to Subdue Union Activities.

According to Organizer George Jabor, associate organizer in the State of Maine for the United Textile Workers of America, men on the picket lines who were arrested during the recent general strike fared pretty well when their cases came up recently for review before the State Superior Court.

Through the efforts of Attorney A. Raymond Rogers, who defended the eight men who had been fined $400 and sentenced to serve four months in jail, the fines were reduced to $10 and costs, and the jail sentences were eliminated.

In his ruling, the Superior Court Judge is quoted as having admitted that the Municipal Judge had been too severe in his rulings.

The situation relative to textile workers in the State of Maine, Organizer Jabor writes, "is one that is causing no little uneasiness because of the attitude of some manufacturers, who are sparing no means in an attempt to destroy our local unions."

"Notices have been placed in many mills, stating that employes need not belong to any organization as a means for retaining their employment. Thus far," he says, "these getrifles on the part of employers have had little effect on our members, who are standing firm, and are patiently waiting for results from the Federal Textile Relations Board, regarding readjustments of wages, lessening the machine load and other conditions included in the agreement which brought about the termination of the general strike and the truce to extend to February 1.

"Our greatest difficulty," Organizer Jabor writes, "is the matter of discriminations against officers and members, who were refused employment because of participation in the general strike. No attention has been paid to the terms of the truce, which included a clause which assured the re-employment of all employes without discrimination.

"In one mill alone, the Oldtown Woolen Company, there were 53 employes who were discriminated against. Three were refused reemployment in the Piscataquis mill, 8 in the Cumming Shoddy Mill in Skowhegan 15 in the Sanford Milliken mill in Pittsfield; three in the Dexter mill and non-strikers are replacing striking in the Waterville-Rockwood mill.

On the question of relief, Organizer Jabor says town officials have been discriminating against unemployed Textile Workers, and principally against those who participated in the strike, and were refused employment when the strike was terminated.

"However," he said in closing, "conditions have somewhat improved, and hopes are entertained that with better business which now seems apparent, and also pressure brought upon manufacturers to live up to the terms of the truce, these obstacles which more or less affect our progress will be removed."

Changes of Addresses

The attention of local secretaries and subscribers is again called to the importance of keeping this office informed as to changes in mailing addresses. Each month we receive a large number of notices from the Post Office Department stating that subscribers have moved and failed to notify us of their change of address.

On each notice from the Post Office Department we are required to pay a two-cent fee, which totals a considerable amount at the end of the year.

If local secretaries and subscribers will forward changes in address to this office or to the Post Office, it will help to insure prompt delivery of The Labor News.

Executive Board to Meet in Augusta Wednesday, Dec. 19

Legislation and other important matters are to be discussed at a meeting of the executive council of the Maine State Federation of Labor to be held in Augusta on Wednesday, December 19, at 10 o'clock.

This will be the first meeting of members of the executive council since the last convention held in Augusta in June, and a vast amount of business is scheduled for action.

For the most part, this will apply to legislative matters, including the resolutions referred to the Council by the convention and others received by the secretary during the past few months.

Action by the Legislature called on November 6th, to enact an emergency liquor law will be one of the important matters discussed at the meeting. Because of a lot of politics played during the special session, the action taken is far from being satisfactory and a referendum is likely to be invoked unless the law is revamped by the Legislature during the month of January.

Opposition is also voiced against the decision of legislators who, instead of complying with Governor Brann's request to use the revenues from liquor sales to finance the Old Age Pension law enacted at the last regular session, decided it will be used for relieving taxpayers in cities and towns.

Members of the executive council who will attend the December 19th meeting are President Alonzo P. Young, Bar Harbor; Vice President's Ivan E. McDonald, Portland; Chas McHale, Rumford; B. C. Dowe, Augusta; James A. Poole, Woodland, and Frank M. Perry, Millinocket; Secretary Clarence R. Burgess, Augusta, and Treasurer P. H. Fitzgerald of Augusta.

Chairman M. Sabus, editor of The Labor News, will also attend.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

Painters' 541 Change Meeting Nights; Also Place of Meeting

Increased activities of the American Legion made it necessary for them to discontinue renting their hall to other organizations. Among these are Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Local 541, who vacated the hall after having held meetings there for 14 years.

The change of meeting place also necessitated a change in meeting nights and the local union will now meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays instead of the second and fourth Tuesdays, at G. A. R. Hall on Water street.

The executive board has submitted a contract to employers, according to the schedule approved by the Administration, which calls for collective bargaining, a 40-hour week, 75 cents an hour wage, with time and a half for overtime, restriction of spraying guns, safety measures and other union conditions.

Longshoremen Appeal to Labor to Defend Victims of Strike

A communication has been received by Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor from the I. L. A. Defense Committee of Portland. In it, the request is made for assistance in the case of 28 members of the Longshoremen's Union who are being prosecuted on a charge of murder growing out of the disturbances during the strike along the waterfront on the Pacific Coast.

The communication, which is a most lengthy one, details the bitter nature of the struggle in which the employers used every means to break the strike, including the use of troops and strikebreakers. Involved in the struggle was interpretation of Section 7 (a) of the Industrial Recovery Act.

The workers struck to enforce compliance with this law on the part of the shipping interests, and the employers finally agreed to arbitrate the difficulty and to discharge the strikebreakers. Instead, they sought to evade this agreement and meanwhile actively fostered the formation of the anti-organization company unions.

The Oregon State Federation of Labor, the Portland Central Labor Council and the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods in Oregon are united in the effort to defend the men now being prosecuted. All unions are requested to give wide publicity to these facts. The gist of the matter is that strikebreakers, inside their hall, fired shots at demonstrators in the street and one of their own members was killed by these same shots. On that basis, the prosecution is waging a war on the Longshoremen's Union.

Manchester Casket Workers Given Union Label by A. F. of L.

What is understood to be the first Union Label to be used in the manufacture of caskets, was recently granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Fellows & Son Co., the casket manufacturers of Manchester, N. H., according to a communication from Henry J. Pechette, business agent for Casket Makers' Local Union 12968, to Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor during the month.

The communication was accompanied by an agreement which, besides providing for the "closed shop," contained several wage adjustments and a five per cent general increase. All grievances are to be settled through a committee representing the union and as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed, the firm will display the union label of the A. F. of L. on its products.

In communicating after requesting the cooperation of State Federations of Labor and all Central Labor Unions in giving this matter all possible publicity among members of local unions, said: "We are the first Casket Makers Union in the country to secure a closed shop agreement."

President Raps Critics, To Whom He Refers as "Poll Parrots"

President Roosevelt, in a radio talk delivered recently from Washington struck out at the critics of the New Deal. He was addressing the fourth annual convention on the Women's Conference on Current Problems, as sponsored by a leading New York daily newspaper.

The President indulged in some mild reproof, referring to certain of his critics as "poll parrots". The people on the whole, he said, are doing their own thinking and are fortifying themselves with facts. This he looked upon as an encouraging sign.

He mentioned the circulation of unfounded rumors which related to the administration or cabinet members. The hinted resignation of three members of that body he charged up to deliberate innuendo.

Speaking of the industrial and business situation, he said that the greatest achievement during the last two years has been the fact that the people of the United States have taken and are taking a greater interest in current problems affecting their welfare. "The people have their feet on the ground," he declared, by which sentence was conveyed the thought that the public would refuse to be stampeded into false beliefs upon nothing more than unconfirmed rumors.

Will Draft New Rail Pension Measure, President Green Says

Following a decision in the District of Columbia, holding as unconstitutional the railroad pension bill passed by the last Congress, it was indicated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that a new bill will be framed if the United States Supreme Court upholds the lower Court's decision, made last week.

"We regret that such a decision was rendered, and if it is upheld by the United States Supreme Court, we will have to frame a new law for the coming session to overcome the constitutional objections," he said.

The question of constitutionality of the present pension act will probably be carried to the Supreme Court, according to present indications.

Although the Department of Justice has not as yet decided whether to appeal, it is expected the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court.

Want Collective Bargaining

Maritime organizations of San Francisco have prepared a petition for presentation to Government officials at Washington, demanding, among other things, that collective bargaining between employers and employes handling mail shall be made a definite provision in all future ocean mail contracts let by the Government.

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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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"EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 34, Augusta

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2nd District—Charles, McHale, Rumford
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4th District—James A. Poole, Woodland
5th District—Frank M. Perry, 153 Congress St., Millinocket

NOVEMBER, 1934

Change in Judicial Habits of Mind

That Which Was Termed Interference With Progress 30 Years Ago, Now Judged Differently

Thirty years ago, dissenting from a verdict of the United States Supreme Court which declared unconstitutional the New York law limiting the hours of work in bakeries, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indulged himself in a bit of sarcasm.

"The Fourteenth Amendment," he said, "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics'. But in substance and effect, that is about what a majority of the Court held the Constitution did. They held that the "liberty" guaranteed to the citizens by this amendment included the liberty to work as long hours as the boss desired.

The other day, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, upholding the New York law fixing minimum prices of milk, also went back to this part of the Constitution.

"The Fourteenth Amendment," said Cardozo, "does not protect a business against the hazards of competition." And the Court was unanimous in supporting this view.

Those two references to the Fourteenth Amendment, thirty years apart, mark a revolution in legal and judicial habits of mind.

Justice Peckham, speaking for the Court, treated the New York law on bakeries as an impertinence. "This interference of the legislatures with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be increasing," he complained; and delivered himself of this gem of wisdom:

"Clean and wholesome bread does not depend on whether the baker works but 10 hours a day, or only 60 hours a week." Four Justices dissented; but Peckham had his way.

A few days ago, Justice Cardozo, speaking for a unanimous Court said that the milk price law was not an "interference," but a justified piece of experiment. The world does move.

Why Not the Thirty-Hour Week?

It is Generally Admitted Private Industry Will Not Be Able to Absorb the Ten or More Millions of Unemployed. Then, Why Not Reduce Hours?

According to latest news from the NRA front, employers are forming a new organization for the purpose of opposing any effort to reduce the working hours in industry to 30 per week.

According to spokesmen for this group, it is said industry cannot function perfectly on a 30-hour week, and still they offer no remedy for existing ills, principal of which is an unemployment problem in which are concerned from ten to twelve millions of people.

The worker recalls similar statements from employers when, more than 50 years ago, a movement was started to reduce the work-week in textile mills from 62 to 60 hours, and later from 60 to 54, and still later, from 54 to 48. Then, as now, it was a question of greed and profits. Anyone knows, of course, that a manufacturer could not make as great profits on a 30-hour work-week as he could by working his employes 40 hours. But this is an emergency—a time when employers as well as employes must make sacrifices. We are in a period when incomes should be counted in thousands instead of hundreds of thousands and millions.

If it is true that private industry cannot absorb this tremendously large number of unemployed, and that the government has gone about as far as it can in this direction, how is this great problem to be solved?

With the purchasing power of this vast army of unemployed at a standstill, and inability on the part of many communities to care for their poor, a rather difficult problem is presented, and if employers who oppose further reduction of working hours can offer a solution, it is in perfectly good order to do so.

When the depression started in 1929, Labor suggested shorter hours as the only means for solving this problem. The government and also the employers, lent a deaf ear to this suggestion. As the depression grew to more intense proportions, Labor became more persistent, but without avail, and not until things went to smash, and the government compelled to take a hand, did the 40-hour week come into being.

Now, it is found the 40-hour week is not sufficiently short to absorb anywhere near the number of people it was thought it would when the NRA went into effect. It is an undisputed fact that owners of industry have fared pretty well under the 40-hour week plan, and if so, there remains no reason why they should not subscribe to a further reduction as a means for spreading work among several millions more people.

It will be interesting to note the arguments for and against the Black 30-hour week bill when this comes up for action in the next Congress. Our best bet is that those favoring the shorter work-week will be so convincing that opponents will be forced to admit there is no other way in which recovery can be brought about.

WHY HAVE BANK FAILURES?

They do some things better abroad. Banking, for instance.

In the first full three years of the depression—1930, 1931 and 1932—5,102 banks in the United States closed their doors, tying up deposits of $428,206,000.

In the first two months and four days of 1933—that is, before the bank holiday of ten days, 420 more banks closed, and all the rest seemed on the edge of doing so.

How desperate the situation was is shown by the fact that 4,580 banks remained closed after the holiday ended. Most of these have been opened or merged with other banks since; but at this writing, nearly 400 are still unable to secure a Federal license.

But—and this is both the milk and the meat in the cocoanut—not a single bank in either Great Britain or Canada was closed in the same time.

The insurance of bank deposits has helped to bring bank failures to a very low point since it has been in effect, and has abolished the losses of depositors in the two or three banks that have failed. But why allow bank failures at all? If Canada and Great Britain can get along without bank-busting, why cannot we do ahe same?

Prosperity Ahead Says Boston Merchant

Edward A. Filene Says Election Dispelled Doubt Regarding Value of New Deal—Urges Business to Consider Political Question Closed and Get Down to Brass Tacks.

The result of the November 6th election is regarded as a great victory for business, in the opinion of Edward A. Filene, nationally known merchant magnate and political economist. Mr. Filene takes a tremendously optimistic view of the future, declaring in a public statement that the New Deal would bring us unprecedented prosperity.

Coming from anyone else but the practical Mr. Filene, who has very large business interests at stake, his words might be taken for mere personal enthusiasm. Against this is the fact that he has goods to sell and should not be expected to approve of any course of political action that would cause the great stores in which he is interested to become sheer liabilities on his hands.

He sees, first of all, the end of the period of business suspense where the elections were to decide whether or not the New Deal was to be supported or repudiated. With the recent national Democratic landslide, that doubt is dispelled. It is now time for business and industry to consider the political question closed and to resume business, thinks Mr. Filene. He scoffs at the charge of Socialistic tendencies on the part of the Administration which he declares does not intend to take over private business. Relief measures, such as have been instituted, he declares to have been necessary to tide over the brunt of the national depression, temporarily, nothing more.

With the convening of Congress but a few weeks distant, it will soon be seen whether or not Mr. Filene's practical summary of the situation will be given the force of Congressional affirmation. Upon that point will rest the ultimate decision of the public.

Federal Housing Act Help to Mechanics

Good Results Reported in 3500 Communities Organized to Push Work of Home Building and General Rehabilitation.

The Government is strongly of the opinion that there is no place like home. For that reason, it is encouraging the manifold production of low cost houses by insuring the mortgage of the ultimate buyer. This also tends to facilitate the work of the contractor while at the same time giving a much-needed impetus to the building trades. William D. Flanders, director of the field division of the Federal Housing Administration, is actively engaged in furthering and generally aiding the work.

Under the general housing plan as now put in effect by the Government, homes may be purchased on a first mortgage, the same to be insured by the Government fund provided for that purpose. Repayments of principal and interest may be made on a 20-year extension basis, with monthly instalments to cover the entire cost. By insuring the mortgages, the government in reality protects anybody who happens to hold such a mortgage. Such a document becomes, in effect, a Government bond.

Mr. Flanders estimates that there are 3,500 communities which have been organized to push this work of home building and general rehabilitation. For every dollar of Government guaranteed funds thus far expended, six dollars of the people's money has been employed. This plainly shows lack of confidence, and not lack of private capital, has been the main cause for the slump in the building industry. This situation, which Mr. Flanders says has the strong backing of capital and labor, is now in the way of righting itself, judging from the data supplied on the present success of the general housing campaign.

As matters stand at present, according to statistics made public during the week, it has been discovered that in 30 cities there is at present no unemployment among building trades mechanics. Ten months ago, it was disclosed, one out of every four building trades mechanics was out of work.

The Divine Right of General Motors

Arrogates to Itself the Responsibility of Interpreting in Its Own Way Section 7 (a) of Recovery Act.

In an address to its 136,000 employes, General Motors, largest of automobile corporations, proclaims what may well be called the divine right of capital. It professes its admiration for collective bargaining—but then it tells who may bargain.

"Membership in a labor union or other type of labor or employe organization does not in itself establish the right of any such organization to represent employes in collective bargaining negotiations. Representatives for such purposes must have been specifically chosen by the employes that they are to represent, and the fact of such choice must be established."

This statement, of course, limits all "collective bargaining" to company unions—which never bargain. But it put hobbies on even the company union. Special representatives must be chosen by the employes who want to be heard, "and the fact of such choice must be established." This is a plain claim of the right of the company to supervise employe elections, and in practice means that the boss has access to the ballot box.

This is just a flat defiance of the National Recovery Act, which provides:

"That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or other mutual aid or protection."

What the American people want to know is how the administration will meet this brazen defiance of a statute passed by Congress, signed by the President, and upheld by an overwhelming of the public will.

Henry Ford and The Depression

Says It's All Over, and If Business Men Will "Get Down to Brass Tacks," Conditions Will Immediately Improve.

Henry Ford is the star optimist of the country. According to the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer, he considers we are out of the depression. As for his 1935 factory production, he believes that the figure will reach a million units, or more, for the first time since 1930.

Mr. Ford counsels taking a good dose of self-confidence and getting down to work, the same as in the days before the economic hurricane. He counsels the industrialists to "forget the alphabet schemes and run their business with good, common sense as they did in the past." In other words, Henry believes in the doctrine that the man who can, and will, help himself is the best served.

Not everybody is in such a happy situation as Mr. Ford. In the first place, he has a monopoly on his own particular product, the Ford car. Next, it is not perishable and does not suffer by seasonal changes. Thirdly, Henry has generally a wealth of millions to fall back upon, even if school does not keep. His is a one-man business. He is the guiding control, from first to last. He is not merely one of a score of figureheads, attempting to direct things they do not understand.

Still, Mr. Ford has struck a note that has too long been lacking—self-confidence and self-reliance. With 20 States in the Union largely subsisting upon Federal grants of money, one must wonder where are the Fords of State self-sufficiency? It is a sad day when a State has to confess that it cannot sustain itself.

Henry Ford says—the depression is in our minds! Henry has faith—and faith moves mountains—even mountains of depression.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DANGERS

Need for increased watchfulness against the dangers of occupational diseases is illustrated in a special inquiry made in Massachusetts by the Department of Labor and Industries into the use of benzol in the shoe industry. The study covered 145 factories.

Of the factories in which benzol was used, 21 were using it without knowledge of its dangerous properties and were taking no precautions to protect employes from contact with its fumes. Benzol fumes were found in 53 of the plants and orders to install adequate ventilation systems were issued.

Great Victory for The New Deal

Democratic Sweep Throughout Country Is Wonderful Endorsement of President Roosevelt's Policies.

The results of November 6 elections stand out as a great victory for President Roosevelt's policies. The way is now open for the President and Congress to carry out the terms of the New Deal to the fullest extent.

Notwithstanding the mighty roar that came from Republican spellbinders, in which they painted the future in the bleakest possible way, millions voted to stand by the President in his efforts to bring the country back to its former standing.

Contrary to criticisms of Republican newspapers, some of whom attribute the result to downright ignorance, the electorate knew full well what they were doing.

Incidents prior to March, 1933, and during the several years of depression under Republican rule, were still fresh in their minds. Millions of working people who were on the verge of starvation, and thousands of small business men, farmers and others, who were doomed to bankruptcy at that time, and who benefited by the New Deal from the time it was instituted, were eager to manifest their appreciation and, regardless of what the future might bring, went to the polls to record themselves in its favor.

To sum up the situation, the election results can be attributed almost entirely to a desire on the part of the Republicans to join with the Democrats in giving President Roosevelt a clear vote of confidence. To the great masses of working people, farmers and small business men, his administration has been a Godsend. They have faith in his ability, honesty and integrity to carry on the principles of the New Deal to a successful conclusion, and with this splendid endorsement, which began in this State last September, and in 37 States in the November 6th elections where the Democratic party was victorious, the President is now in a position to go ahead feeling that he has the confidence of the people, and will be unhampered in his plans to bring about complete recovery.

Section 7-a "OK" If Made Toothless

United States Chamber of Commerce President Has No Objection to Its Permanency, But Must Be Administered to Liking of Employers

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, is one of the country's most persistent propagandists. Practically every day he delivers a speech presenting his idea of the kind of "set-up" Congress should substitute for the National Recovery Act, which will automatically pass off the statute books next June.

When Mr. Harriman isn't making speeches he is issuing statements. He is a most consistent propagandist—his out-givings seldom convey a new idea, but nevertheless they are given ample space in the daily press.

"The labor clause, Section 7 (a), has caused more dissatisfaction with codes than any other feature of the Recovery Act," Mr. Harriman told the Grain and Feed Dealers' Association in Memphis last week.

Mr. Harriman failed to point out, however, that the reason Section 7 (a) has caused a lot of trouble is that large groups of anti-union employers have brazenly defied the law and that up to date our somnolent Department of Justice has not "cracked down" on them.

Mr. Harriman grudgingly concedes that Section 7 (a) should be retained in the law—but with "important modifications." Mr. Harriman would have absolutely no objection to the section—if all its "teeth" were removed.

So far as employers are concerned, Mr. Harriman blandly suggests that they "be given a free hand." They should be permitted to write their own codes of fair competition, he says. He would graciously give the Federal government the privilege of enforcing the codes. In other words, the employers would write the law and Uncle Sam would act as policeman.

"It's a great scheme—this plan Mr. Harriman is promoting—for everyone, except the workers and the consumers," says LABOR, official newspaper of the Railway Brotherhoods.

MIXING HIS TEST TUBES

W. B. Bell, president of the Chemical Alliance, told a gathering of his fellow craftsmen that national planning "can never succeed in a democracy." It would "destroy private enterprise," he declared, and ridiculed the claim that wealth in this country is concentrated in too few hands, or that the workers do not get a sufficient share.

Mr. Bell may be a good chemist. But when he enters the field of economics and sociology, he reminds one of the caustic criticism which Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, made on the writings of the pretentious Lord Bacon.

"The Lord Chancellor," said Harvey, "writes on science like—like a Lord Chancellor."

Mr. Bell speaks of the social problems of today like—like a chemist. This comparison is made with some hesitation, for assuredly there are few chemists who are so little aware of the world in which they live. His social test tubes are badly mixed.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—What did the recent American Federation of Labor convention do on resolutions for a labor party?

A.—The resolutions were rejected, the convention re-affirming previous declarations on labor's non-partisan political policy.

Q.—Is labor supporting Federal anti-lynching legislation?

A.—Yes. The San Francisco A. F. of L. convention declared its support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, introduced in Congress last spring.

Q.—What are the oldest unions in the building trades?

A.—Operative Plasterers' International Association, established in 1864, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, organized in 1865.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the purpose of the International Labor Organization?

A.—A brief statement is: "To improve the situation of the workers in all countries; in the belief that evil conditions of labor and social life, wherever they may be found, contain the seeds of international strife."

? ? ?

Q.—How long has the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union been in operation?

A.—Twenty-one years. The center, in New York City, provides medical and dental care for trade unionists at low rates.

? ? ?

Q.—Is labor fighting for the restoration of cuts in teachers' salaries?

A.—Yes. The last American Federation of Labor convention declared for a campaign to restore pay cuts in the public school system.

? ? ?

Q.—What did President Green of the American Federation of Labor, say on Communism and Fascism at his opening speech before the San Francisco convention?

A.—We are opposed to Communism in any form whatever. We are equally opposed to Fascism in any form. We are for the rule of the people, for democracy."

? ? ?

Q.—Who is Dr. William M. Leiserson?

A.—Noted economist and chairman of the recently-created National Mediation Board. He recently said: "Most strikes are the result of employers' attempts to deny to working people the right to bargain collectively."

? ? ?

Q.—Was the recent San Francisco A. F. of L. convention the first held in California?

A.—No. It was the fourth, one having been held in Los Angeles, and two in San Francisco.

Compliance Board Arranges $2,000,000 Wage Restorations

Some of the more notable accomplishments of the NRA are coming into public notice, from time to time, and have a very pertinent relation to work and wages.

The Compliance Division, which has to do with adjudicating disputes between employers and their workers, has just made known some of its accomplishments during the first year of its official existence. For instance, during the two-week period comprising October 1-13, payment of back wages amounting to more than $110,000 has been obtained.

Furthermore, miscellaneous wage restitutions of about $2,000,000 have been effected by the board since it was created, just one year ago.

Every State in the Union has reported some wage restitutions amounting in over $380,000 under codes, paid by over 2,000 firms to more than 28,000 workers. In addition, reports from 16 Code Authorities show that up to September 29 of this year wage restitutions amounting to over $500,000 had been paid to 70,000 workers.

With these facts at hand, the benefit of the NRA to workers in general is self-evident. At the same time, innumerable complaints have been considered and acted upon, thus avoiding further industrial disharmony.

Justice Brandeis, Noted for Liberal Tendencies, Has 78th Birthday

November 13th, marked the 78th birthday of Louis D. Brandeis, oldest member of the United States Supreme Court. The day found him busily engaged upon his profound and arduous duties, seemingly unmindful of the advanced flight of time. While he has been eligible to retire at the age of 70, it has pleased the Justice to remain at his task.

In construing the enactments of Congress which have come before him for Supreme Court adjudication, he has been noted for his liberal tendencies. He was the recipient of many congratulations from those who wished him long life and continued success on the occasion of his birthday this week. These came from all walks of life, including many personages of national note, especially those prominent in Zionistic circles.

The revolutionary changes which the entire economic and industrial fabric of the nation is now undergoing throws an immense responsibility upon the United States Supreme Court. Their decisions upon current and future Congressional legislation will shape the destinies of the Nation for good or ill in the near future.

Houde Case Material Awaited

The Justice Department still is awaiting promised material on which to base its decision on prosecution of the Houde Manufacturing Co., requested by the NLRB for violation of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, Attorney-General Cummings said on November 12.

WHAT A HUNDRED PERCENT ORGANIZATION CAN ACCOMPLISH WHEN BARGAINING COLLECTIVELY WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS

50 Per Cent Wage Increase, Regulating Number of Machines and Loom Fixers, and Other Important Rules Settled Following Strike of West Warren Local 2332 at Ohio Carpet Company Plant.

Worcester, Mass., November 17th—In the little manufacturing town of West Warren, about midway between here and Springfield, where until a few months ago the word "unionism" was little heard of, they have an organization known as Textile Workers' Local 2382, which in a few weeks, accomplished a feat of such tremendous importance as to make members of other crafts "sit up and take notice."

Conditions were pretty bad in that town for the men and women employed in the Ohio Carpet mills, and with some 450,000 others employed in the textile industry who, on September 3, when the general strike was called, saw the possibility of improving their conditions.

With others, these West Warren workers returned to their employment when the strike was terminated through agreement for a six months truce, but instead of benefiting from the strike, their return to the mill was followed with discriminations and other abuses, which within a few weeks caused another strike.

That which transpired during the strike was told in a former issue of this newspaper. The workers were determined, and although there were a few recalcitrants among the employes, these finally succumbed and the strike became a 100 per cent affair.

Advised by good friends who have been rendering valuable assistance to Organizer Ira H. Dickens of the United Textile Workers of America in this district since the strike occurred, the workers stood their ground steadfastly, and this resulted in securing a contract which, in its entirety, is a great credit to all concerned.

High-lights in the agreement, which was signed by James M. Wallace, for the Ohio Carpet Co., and by Joseph Sylvia, for the U. T. W., follow:

1. Recognition of the United Textile Workers of America and willingness on the part of the management to deal with its representatives.
2. Equal division of work for all employes.
3. The hours to be according to the Carpet Code. (The hours are not more than 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day except during the six-week period during the busy period of the season, the week can be lengthened to 48 hours per week).
4. The number of machines attended to by any worker to be not more than the number which he attended on July 1, 1933.
5. A 50 per cent increase in wages.
6. Enough loom fixers so that the weavers will not have to fix their own looms.
7. Improvement of sanitary conditions in the lavatories.
8. A janitor to take care of the lavatories rather than taking workers from their employment to do it.
9. Take up motion.
10. Reinstatement of the men laid off because of union activities—to be accomplished by enactment of the second provision herewith.
11. In addition to that, a number of minor problems which the representatives from the various departments wish to take up.

Much interest is manifested in the settlement because of the spirited manner in which it was brought about. As told in last week's Labor News, one of the principal objections advanced in the management's refusal to recognize Local 2382 was fear that the company would lose its orders from the General Motors Corporation if it signed an agreement with the union. Then there was considerable unfavorable publicity, this applying to the fact that Powers Hapgood, who assisted in organizing Local 2382 and had been assigned to advise members of the local by Organizer Dickens, was unauthorized to act for them.

But this is all over now. Realizing that members of the local union were solidly against resuming employment under the old terms, the management elected to do business with the U. T. W. and called in Joseph Sylvia, New England organizer, and in a comparatively short time, agreed to the terms outlined in the above agreement.

So well pleased were the workers with the new turn of things, that they celebrated the event with a big victory parade, in which they were joined by hundreds of citizens, in what is referred to as one of the biggest parades ever held in the town.

CONCERNS WHO MOVE PLANTS TO NEW LOCATIONS ORDERED TO TAKE EMPLOYES WITH THEM AND NEGOTIATE COLLECTIVELY

A most important decision was announced by the Regional Labor Board sitting for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, whereby manufacturing concerns which move from one location to another must take their employes with them, and are compelled to negotiate with them collectively.

This puts a stop to the plan carried out by many New York and New Jersey manufacturers, these including hat and cap makers, furriers, jewelry manufacturers, toy makers, leather bag makers and others, who, as a means for avoiding wage scales in those cities, move to industrial centers in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island and there, in many cases, they have been operating their plants under the worst possible sweatshop conditions.

There have been many complaints lodged against these concerns, and in Massachusetts in particular, the evidence was submitted to show the deplorable conditions existing at legislative hearings held last year to put "teeth" in the minimum wage laws for women and girls.

The decision, which was against two Brooklyn concerns, was handed down by Mrs. Elinor M. Herrick, director of the Regional Labor Board for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which stated that "the Globe-Gable Corp. and the Shuster-Gale Corp., both Brooklyn, which had been operating under collective agreements with their employes, which moved their plants to other cities to escape obligations under the agreements, have been found guilty of violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, and have been ordered to take employes with them who wish to go to the new locations, and to negotiate with them collectively."

Both concerns operate under the fur dressers and dyeing code, under which 730 firms are parties.

The Globe-Gable Corp. moved to South Norwalk, Conn., and the Shuster-Gale Corp. to Farmingdale, N. Y.

The Regional Board ruled: "The board takes the position that termination of an agreement as to wages, hours and other conditions of work does not terminate the employment of individuals working under such agreement."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PRISON COMPETITION WITH PRODUCTS OF COTTON GARMENT INDUSTRY

The National Industrial Recovery Board has announced the appointment of Judge Joseph N. Ulman of Baltimore, Frank Tannenbaum of Washington, and W. Jett Lauck of Fredericksburg, Va., to make the two studies contemplated in President Roosevelt's Executive Order of October 12, regarding competition between products of the cotton garment industry and products of sheltered workshops and between products of the industry and those of prison labor. The committee is also directed to "study the operation of the Prison Labor Compact especially as to the enforcement of the standards of competition with private industry established therein." The Committee's report must be submitted on or before December 1.

Ulman will serve as chairman of the committee. He is Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, and has been prominent in connection with prison problems in Maryland for many years. At present he is chairman of the Prison Labor Committee of the American Prison Association.

Tannenbaum is an author and economist widely known for his investigations and books on social and economic problems. Lauck, an economist and statistician on many Government and private boards and commissions, was one of the three members named to study the 36-hour week amendment to the cotton garment industry code.

California Must Show Cause Why Mooney Cannot be Freed

Chief Justice Hughes Orders State to Take Cognizance of Case Within 40 Days and Show Why Famous Prisoner Should Not be Allowed a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Senator Borah Hopeful for Early Adjudication.

The most encouraging note sounded in favor of Thomas J. Mooney, and which indicates increased interest is centered on his behalf, came from Washington during the week, when Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court ordered the State of California to show cause within 40 days why Mooney's petition for a writ of habeas corpus should not be allowed. The order also directs Warden Holohon of San Quentin prison, where Mooney has been confined for 17 years because of his alleged participation in the San Francisco Preparadness parade bombing, to answer to the petition.

"Tom" Mooney's contention, and that of great masses of workers throughout the world, is that his conviction was secured on perjured evidence. Up to this time, the courts of California have uniformly rejected all appeals for a new trial. Back in 1918, the Supreme Court refused to review the case. Various appeals to Governors of California have been refused.

Senator William E. Borah has expressed interest in the case, and looks for a possible early adjudication of the latest move on the part of the accused. Counsel for Mooney are optimistic of a better turn in events as a result of the action of Chief Justice Hughes.

The defeat of Upton Sinclair, who promised a pardon for Mooney in the event that Sinclair should be elected as Governor, was a disappointment to many. Mooney is not alone in his situation. Another co-defendant, Warren K. Billings, who was convicted with Mooney, is also serving a life sentence in prison. This fact has been a considerable barrier to having the Mooney case separately and individually adjudicated.

Housing Program Switches Men From Relief to Payrolls

The leopard has changed his spots. A decided preponderance of heavy plus signs in both new building and repairs throughout the nation is fully evident from reports treating October figures. Men are going from relief rolls to payrolls. Business firms are on the paying side of the ledger. Much of this improvement is attributed to the Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration.

The number of loans made under the terms of the Modernization Credit Plan is rapidly increasing.

During the week ending November 9, the number of loans made under FHA insurance in the New England region represented a 37 per cent increase over the number made the preceding week. In Maine the number increased 26.4 per cent, Massachusetts, 43.2 per cent; Connecticut, 27.3 per cent, and Rhode Island, 33.3 per cent.

36-Hour Week Now Settled for Workers in Garment Industry

Beginning December 1, working time for 200,000 employes in the garment manufacturing industry in Boston will be reduced from 40 to 36 hours a week, without a decrease in wages. This is according to a re-confirmed ruling made by President Roosevelt, notice of which has just been made on the trade affected. The reduction was ordered to be put into effect several weeks ago but had been suspended at that time owing to a protest made on the part of the manufacturers. This stay resulted in the appointment of an impartial fact-finding board whose current report justified the shorter work-week on the ground that conditions in the industry demand it.

The decision came shortly after the American Federation of Labor had declared for the 30-hour week at the 54th annual convention at San Francisco, and was therefore not influenced by that pronouncement. At the same time, it is stated, on what is regarded to be good authority, that while the Administration has not committed itself to the 30-hour work-week it has reserved freedom of action to shorten working hours where the specific needs of a particular industry appear to require such action.

In the case of the garment manufacturing industry, first mentioned, "piece rates" will be increased by 10 per cent, effective on December 1st. The intervening period from the present date is to permit adjustments in conformity with the new ruling. It is estimated that the result of the reduction in hours from 40 to 36 will be the employment of 10,000 more persons in that industry.

"Ask for Union Label Brooms," is Request of Broom Makers

In a communication received from the International Broom and Whisk Makers Union, Secretary-Treas. Will H. Bever asks that support be given workers of that craft in the matter of placing and enforcement of their famous label on brooms bearing the union label when purchasing.

"For a time, when there is little work," says Mr. Bever, "if the California fields set two or three cents for farmed brooms, it usually results in considerable and as a means for improving the conditions of our members, and to assist in increasing our membership we would appreciate it very much if our members to demand the union label."

TIRED?

IF you're ever tired after the day's work at home or at the office or mill, you need the ever-ready errand boy and household helper which modern science provides to millions of American homes.

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Railroad Pension Act Gets Setback From D. C. Supreme Court

On October 24th, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia declared unconstitutional the retirement pension system for railroad employes, enacted in the last session of Congress. An appeal by the Government to the United States Supreme Court is indicated.

The decision really hinged upon a technicality, the court ruling that the Act was unconstitutional because its provisions extended to persons not engaged in interstate commerce. As an accompanying issue, the opposition railroads contended that the legislation would take property without due process of law, in abrogation of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Pension Act, which was on the contributory basis, provided for retirement with pay of railroad employes of 65 years or more who had served 30 years in that service. The retirement fund was to be made up of one-third contributions from the employes, as against two-thirds from the railroads. This and other features of expense to the common carriers brought opposition from the first. The measure was

THREE UNION LABELS USED ON ALL PRODUCTS OF BIG TOBACCO COMPANY WITH CARTONS MARKED "UNION MADE"

Agreement Between Tobacco Workers' Union and Brown & Williamson Corp. Assures 3,000 Employes Good Wages and Working Conditions—Plant in Which Kool, Raleigh and Wing Cigarettes Are Made is 100 Per Cent Unionized—Upstanding Human Beings Composing Working Force.

The big Brown & Williamson plant at Louisville, and (below) a scene in the section where "Bugler" is being put into cans and then into cartons which go on a conveyor belt to the shipping room.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—(LNS)—I have just come from a visit to the new plant of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation at Louisville, Ky., where the company's 3,000 employes have been entirely organized into a local union of the Tobacco Workers International Union.

The Brown & Williamson unionization is one of the most amazing events in the labor history of the last year and a half.

After some brief preliminary discussion with Louis Leone and other union officials, it was determined that the principal thing to start out on a strictly union basis. Over night the greenpasture furlough to unionization and today there is not a single worker in the plant who is not a good-standing union member.

Upstanding Human Beings Compose Working Forces

It is now less than a year since the company agreed with its employees to establish a union basis. Today the products carry the union label of the United Brewers and the labels of the Allied Printing Trades and the Photo-Engravers. Machines for the attachment of union labels were installed on the automatic packaging machinery as rapidly as they could be created and during my visit, the last of these attachments were being installed.

I went through the plant from top to bottom. Quiet and business-like and everywhere. Never have I seen a workforce of finer average appearance. Here is no cotton mill crew of underfed men and women. Here is a crew of workers who are fairly paid, mostly above the union scale, who work an 8-hour day (5 days a week) and who look the boss in the face as human beings like to do which may have no real and when they have. Real pride and zest in it.

Three Plants Operating; Straight Line Output

In addition to the plant at Louisville, there are plants located at Winston-Salem, N. C., and Petersburg, Va. The plant at Louisville covers about two square blocks and is five stories in height. Straight line production rules. Tobacco runs on, through machines, over conveyors, and down chutes, until it emerges as cigarettes, smoking tobacco for pipe and cigarettes, plug tobacco, snuff, or what have you in the tobacco line, except cigars.

And, finally, at the end of the long tour of floors and sections, came the cafeteria, a great room as clean and bright as any standard cafeteria anywhere. Here a meal may be had—and I had one of them—for a dime, a better one for 15 cents, with a la carte prices similarly low. The cafeteria is operated under contract, but the company fixes all standards.

Product Goes Through Union Hands All the Way

To this great factory comes the barely leaves of processed tobacco of Virginia and North and South Carolina and Georgia and imported tobacco from Turkey. And from the time it reaches the loading platform of the Brown & Williamson plant it goes through union hands until railroad crews take it away in the form of finished products, to be distributed throughout the United States and in a score of foreign countries.

Unionization of this great plant was a matter of good will and understanding between Brown & Williamson officials.

"It is the trend of the times," said president George Looper. "In my own mind the time had come when we should step out and do this thing because it was right. I believed in the principle of union operation. I called in my associates and gave them my views. I asked them to think the matter over and let me know if they could find objections. It developed that there were no objections that were not readily removed by a little reasoning.

"So at our employes' request we agreed with them that our plant should be organized. Since it was thus determined that our plant was to be unionized, we adopted the policy that the unionization should be as thorough as possible. So we signed a union contract that even included the check-off. No person can work in our plant unless he or she belongs to some union affiliated with the A. F. of L. We have a union shop agreement with the Tobacco Workers' International Union and we are proud of that fact.

"We have made no special effort to spread a knowledge of what we have done, for, as a matter of fact, we feel that we have only done what we should do and what it was right to do. But we know that union men and women have been finding out about it and we believe they appreciate this. You will notice that we print 'Union Made' prominently on all packages."

Three Union Labels On Every Pack

I had seen those two words in every department where cartons and boxes were ready for shipment. But I observed more than that. On every package there is not only the Tobacco Workers' blue union label, but there is also the Allied Printing Trades label and the Photo-Engravers' label, as I have said. "We are not half-way union," said President Cooper when I mentioned this to him. "We are union all the way and we intend to cooperate with the union movement all the way."

The union organization is carried on by Local No. 185 at the Louisville plant. J. E. Scalf is president and James Shipp secretary of this local. At the Winston-Salem plant there are Locals Nos. 178 and 179. Roy Holland is president and John H. Dublin is secretary of Local No. 178, and r. D. Foxworth is president and E. N. Ellis is secretary of Local No. 179. At the Petersburg plant there is Local No. 187, of which W. H. Davis is president and C. A. Douglas is secretary, and Local No. 188, of which Oliver Johnson is president and James Harris is secretary. On the main floor of the Louisville plant is a neat little office in which Miss Eugenia Thacker officiates as financial secretary of Local 185. In the racks of the secretary's office of the several locals are the cards which show the union membership of more than 4,000 workers—every one of them paid up to date, every one of them contributing to the making of a product that is sound in quality and that in the making gives the workers a fair deal under conditions which they help to make through the democratic processes of collective bargaining. They are in the purity of ingredients in this magnificent plant and I have seen the human relationships, they are in keeping with the great march of progress. They are sound and good.

Brands manufactured by the Brown & Williamson Corporation, and which are all union made, follow:

Cigarettes—Raleigh, Kool (menthol-ated), Wings, Avalon.

Smoking Tobacco—Sir Walter Raleigh, Dark Crimped.

Granulated Tobaccos—Golden Grain, Old North State.

Cigarette Tobaccos—Target, Bugler, Kite (menthol-ated).

Plug Tobaccos—B. & W. Sun Cured, Blood Hound, Catcher, Corn Bread, Kite, Long Bill, Ox, Pride of Winston, Red Crow, Red Juice, Wheat Bread, Shot, Sweet & Juicy (twist), B. & W. Best.

Snuff—Tube Rose (sweet Scotch).

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Bath and Shower	Single	3.00	Double	5.00

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Rumford Organizations Active in Affairs of State Branch---Improved Employment of Past Few Months Reflected by Increase in Sales by Merchants.

Paper Makers' No. 9 To Hold Whist Party and Dance

Another get-together for members of organized labor of Rumford which will be held during the Winter season, will be in the form of a whist party and dance sponsored by Paper Makers' Local No. 9. The date for this social has not yet been decided upon, but announcement is expected shortly.

In order to make this affair enjoyable for the older members and their guests, the committee in charge is planning to stage old-fashioned dances under the direction of a well-known "prompter," who knows how to liven up a party. It is expected that this feature will also be welcomed by the young people as a diversion from regular ballroom dancing.

Plan to Celebrate Thanksgiving Night

An outstanding event in the social life of Rumford is under the holiday season will be the Thanksgiving night ball to be held in the Mexico Grange Hall under the auspices of the Rumford Central Labor Union. Judging from the advance sale of tickets it is anticipated that the affair will attract a large audience. It will be a real family gathering, climaxing the celebration of Thanksgiving, with many members of the various organizations present with their wives, children and friends.

Pres. Jean D'Avignon of the Central Labor Union is well pleased with the work being done by the committee in charge of this forthcoming event. Funds raised through this social will be used to lend assistance to families of members who are in want either through sickness or lack of employment.

Conference on Prevention of Blindness

The Annual Conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness will be held in New York City December 6-8, it is announced by Lewis H. Corris, managing director. Organized labor is deeply interested in the Society.

Among the topics that will come up for discussion at the Conference will be the causes of blindness, sight saving classes for children with seriously defective visioh, prevention of eye accidents and prevention of prenatal infections which may cause blindness.

State Federation's New Vice-President Is a "Live Wire"

CHARLES McHALE

Charles McHale of Rumford is vice-president in charge of the Second District, and the Androscoggin Valley Federation of Labor. The region lower down to and including the convention is in charge of John McHale, brother of Charles, who is also an active worker in the affairs of the Central Labor Union of this community, as well as through his participation in Statewide affairs of organized labor.

Charles, or Mr. McHale is called by his friends, is known to business and industrial leaders of Rumford through his activities on the local C. A. C. employer board and on other Federal committee appointments in regard to projects in this town. He is admired for his zealous work in whatever activity he takes up. Charlie is never bothered with work, whether it be to organize a convention, a new organization, or to serve his community. His name should have been George, for they always say Charlie do it—and whatever he undertakes is completed to the satisfaction of all.

Brother McHale is identified with Local No. 9, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and the Rumford Central Labor Union, in which he represents his own organization.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

Next Convention of Maine State Branch To Be Held Here

"On to Rumford," will be the message broadcast to every Central Labor organization in cities and towns of Maine and then relayed to the organizations within the Central bodies for transmission to the individual members of organized labor everywhere in the State, following the important meeting of the Executive Board of the Maine State Federation of Labor, convening in Augusta on December 19th for the purpose of making plans for the 1935 sessions, which will take place in this community during the second week of June.

Following the meeting of the Executive Board, which will be attended by Charles McHale of Rumford, vice-president in charge of the Second District, also Jean D'Avignon, president of the Rumford Central Labor Union, and probably other officials of local organizations, State-wide tours of Rumford's resources are expected to be mapped, and active work started to arouse interest among all organizations so that record delegations will be chosen to attend the two-day convention.

That Rumford was selected for holding next convention is indicative of the growing importance of the community in State labor circles, and a signal honor in recognition of organization work already accomplished here which has climaxed in the recent formation of a Central Labor Union for effective cooperation among the town's various existing local unions and the new organizations that will soon be launched.

Great strides have already been taken towards making Rumford a model labor center of Maine. This was evidenced recently through organizing activities among the building trades, which has resulted in the reestablished, new locals for carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, and other trades are under formation.

That Rumford will royally entertain the visiting delegates who will be present on 3 June for the convention, is the assurance given by Vice-President McHale of the State Branch and President D'Avignon of the C. L. U. Hotel facilities for a community of this size are unexcelled, with the Hotel Harris, New Rumford Hotel and Eagle View Hotel offering accommodations for a large number, and many excellent rooming houses available to take care of the overflow from these three hotels.

Sessions will be held either in the Municipal Auditorium, the American Legion hall of the K. of P. hall. The committee-in-charge of arrangements will use one or more of the above-named halls for various meetings. The forces have unsurpassed facilities and many fine dining places in the center of the town will also be patronized by those at the convention.

For recreation after the serious conferences finished, there is a theater, bowling, pool and billiard quarters and in addition the convention committee will stage a program of entertainment for guests.

Japanese Unions Grow

According to a report issued by the Tokyo, Japan, Bureau of Social Affairs, trade unions are gradually gaining a substantial hold on Japanese wage earners. Most of the unions are affiliated with the Japanese Trade Union Congress.

At the end of 1933 there were 942 trade unions, with 381,613 members, or 7.5 per cent of the total number of workers. These figures show an increase of ten in the number of trade unions, and of 6,988 in membership, since the end of the previous year. The total number of organized women workers at the end of 1933 was 21,523, or a little over one per cent of all the women workers (1,533,820). This figure shows an increase of 26.5 per cent as compared with the previous year (17,027). Of all the organized workers, those employed in the transport services and the machine and textile industry constitute almost two-thirds.

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"On to Rumford" for Next State Federation Convention

SKOWHEGAN

MAINE STATE TEXTILE COUNCIL TO ASK FOR LEGISLATION DETERMINING RIGHTS OFSTRIKERS AND PICKETS DURING STRIKES

Monthly Conference, Held in Firemen's Hall, November 10, With 47 Delegates Present, Representing 12 Local Unions, Takes Definite Action Concerning Discriminations and Other Violations of Truce Which Terminated General Strike.

Skowhegan Textile Workers' Local 2021 was host to 47 delegates representing 12 local unions, who met in Firemen's Hall on Saturday, November 10th, for the monthly conference of the Maine State Textile Council.

Much important business was disposed of, this including the naming of a legislative committee to draft resolutions to be presented at the coming session of the Legislature, which will have for its purpose the determining of legal rights of strikers and pickets during industrial disputes.

The question came up over the arrest of 15 workers during the general strike, nine of whom were tried and given severe penalties by municipal judges. It was said Governor Brann had recommended dismissal of these cases after having been furnished with evidence showing them to be of minor importance, but that county attorneys refused to cooperate.

Named on this committee were Delegates Warren Staples, Albert Giroux and George Labbe, who will meet with the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor on December 19th to discuss the proposed legislative resolution.

The relief committee named at the last meeting reported having made contacts with food administrators in various localities where unemployed textile workers have applied for assistance, and said good progress is being made in this direction in some quarters, while in others the administrators are persistent in their refusal to assist workers who participated in the general strike.

The feature of the day's meeting were reports from all local unions, showing conditions of trade, rates of wages, conditions concerning stretch-out, discriminations and other matters compiled for review by the U. T. W. emergency committee prior to submission to the Federal Textile Relations Board.

Much interest was manifested over several reports which showed that workers employed on the same grade of work were paid different rates—in some cases amounting to as much as 15 per cent. It was also reported that in several mills employes had been compelled to increase the number of machines they tend, which was termed in violation of the truce which terminated the general strike on October 1st.

Attention was called to President Roosevelt's request, as one of the terms of the truce, that all strikers be taken back to work, and that the stretch-out and other abuses be discontinued pending the report of the Federal Textile Relations Board, which is to be submitted to him on February 1st.

Skowhegan Local 2021 entertained the delegates and visitors with a supper and entertainment in the evening. This was followed with a dance, at which all the members of the local joined in, and a splendid time was enjoyed.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Madison on December 8th.

BERGOFF, NOTED STRIKEBREAKER, REVEALS TRADE SECRETS; BOASTS OF STIRRING STRIFE THROUGH INFERNAL SPY SYSTEM

Confesses to Having Transported Tear Gas Bombs By Airplane in Recent Textile Strike, and Boasts of Having Made Million in 1922 Railroad Shop Strike and in Others—Always Prepared to Kill.

By CHARLES M. KELLY in LABOR, Official Newspaper of the Railway Brotherhoods.

"If confession is good for the soul," then P. L. Bergoff, head of the Bergoff Service Bureau, professional American most notorious strikebreaking agency, should be resting easily.

In an amazingly frank article written for the New York Evening Journal Bergoff has sketched his experiences as a mercenary in industrial conflicts, in which he confirms everything that labor has long charged about his activities in business and much that has only been suspected.

"Strikebreaking is my profession," says Bergoff boastfully. "I have been a leader in the field for more than 30 years, almost without interruption. I have mobilized small armies on a few hours' notice, answering the call of railroads, traction and steamship companies, and other employers of American cities.

In Other Countries

"Twice I have shipped men out of the country to break strikes—once to Cuba and another time to Canada. **We have done our part in recent strikes in the Textile, Lumber and public utilities in Milwaukee have been among our most recent clients."**

Unblushingly, Bergoff declares that he maintains an elaborate spy system to obtain advance information as to where strikes may develop and that his agents are always on hand to stir up trouble.

"We have men scattered all over the United States," the confession continues. **"We have our representatives in nearly every union.** Those men furnish us with inside information on labor developments.

"These field men advise us where a strike is likely to take place. Some of them are on our payroll others receive a bonus for furnishing us with information. Some have been placed by us at the request of employers who wish to know in advance what may happen."

Oil on the Flames

When word of possible trouble reaches headquarters, Bergoff declared, "one of our contact men immediately gets in touch with the head of the company involved," and he adds **"if the strike materializes, we get an order for several thousand men."**

And trouble will materialize if Bergoff has his way. He leaves the clear implication that, if there is any likelihood discontent may blow over, his agents are under instructions to pour oil upon the flames.

"Our men," he asserts, "possess leadership qualities and have courage and great persuasive powers to influence workers. We put men among employes who can match any agitator in eloquence."

Make "big" Money

The profits of strikebreaking, according to Bergoff, "have been large." This one-time penniless private detective, who got his start by guarding Harry K. Thaw, the killer of Stanford White, tells of having lost $2,000,000 in a little flier in Florida real estate, although it might have been an everyday occurrence.

That loss was bearable, however, because Bergoff's clients could be depended upon to always pay generously for the right kind of service."

Among the clients listed by Bergoff are the Erie, Burrington, Central of New Jersey, Delaware & Hudson and Lehigh Valley railroads, the Baldwin Locomotive Company, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil, the latter a Mellon concern, and the city of New York under Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. Bergoff proudly points to a letter of commendation from "Big" Bill Edwards, then street commissioner, for "your very satisfactory handling of the strike of street cleaners."

Bergoff insists that even "the United States government has used our bureau, but the nature of the work I cannot divulge."

In Shopmen's Strike

"My biggest job," Bergoff reveals, "was for the Erie Railroad in the shopmen's strike of 1922. For four and a half months, I supplied the company with 6,000 to 7,000 men. The Erie paid almost $2,000,000 for that job. The exact figures are the property of the railroad."

During the war Bergoff states, he stayed at home "and served my country by keeping the Erie railroad moving.

I considered myself working for the government," declares this amazing mercenary. "The job was dividend up between myself and my competitors. Through conferences with Fred Williamson, then terminal manager of the New York Central, I was assigned to handle the West Shore, the New York Central and the Erie."

Prepared to Kill

Bergoff complains that in all the long years he has been turning strikes into shambles he has lost three men killed, but is discreetly silent on the number of workers who have been murdered and maimed by his plug-uglies.

He makes no attempt to conceal, however, that his agents are "ready for business" and are prepared for any emergency." He adds:

"Our guards are armed with weapons of offense and defense, but our activities in this connection must be treated as a trade secret.

"In the old days, we maintained an arsenal. We have 2,500 rifles and plenty of ammunition. Machine guns and high-power rifles were always on hand We had two men to keep the equipment ready for any call.

Tear Gas by Airplane

"Today we keep pace with modern equipment"—and that accounts for the free use of tear gas in recent strikes.

We sent tear gas by airplane to Georgia in the recent textile strike," says this king of agents provocateur, "and tough guys. Our men were sent at the request of W. D. Anderson of the Bibb Manufacturing Co. He said he preferred one of our men to ten of the National Guard."

Labor readers will recall that Anderson's chief claim to distinction is his advocacy of a $1.35-a-week budget for workers' families.

"But we ran into trouble with the Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan, in the utilities strike," Bergoff ruefully admits. "We sent about 150 of our men, sent by airplane, locked up.

Hoan, a Socialist, has given Milwaukee a model city government for 20 years.

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The Much Maligned Professional Labor Leader

Industrial Magnates Picture Him as a Sort of Pestilence, a Disease on the Hale and Hearty Body of the Worker—Company Union is Only Remedy Offered to Separate Workers From Those Whose Lives Are Devoted to the Betterment of Mankind.

By ARTHUR S. SAMUELS in "Justice"

The metropolitan newspapers recently carried full-page advertisements decrying the activities of the "professional" labor leader."

This big and cry, inserted and paid for by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, representing practically all the automobile manufacturers in America, would create the impression that a labor leader is a sort of pestilence, a disease on the hale and hearty body of the worker.

"You do not need professional labor leaders to guide you and your destinies," says the blaring broadside. "Between its lines it further says, in effect: "If you want a union, we will give you one in less time than it takes Ford to assemble one of his tin cans Bergoff has skilled hands with offices and an executive board functioning perfectly, as perfect as the motor in one of our finest low-priced cars." What more can, or should, the worker ask for? Union dues. Why he won't have to pay any. It will be nicely financed by one of the many inside "finance corporations" of the motor industry.

What an ideal situation for the free-born worker! It is as if he were told: "You don't have to exercise your teeth, chewing your food; we will supply nourishment already masticated. All you will be required to do is to swallow. Don't bother utilizing your brains; we have machines fully equipped with thinking caps that will do all the thinking for you. All you have to do is to be good patriots and obey orders."

One is tempted to ask these great benefactors of the human race: Why do they object so vehemently and venomously to the professional labor leader? Would any of them entrust the education of their children to any but a professional teacher? Would they engage anyone to preach in any of their churches who is not a graduate of a recognized theological university—a professional preacher? Would they engage a supervisor for any of their departments who is not professionally qualified by experience for the particular field required Would they consider it good business to send out sales-people to sell their cars who are not fully acquainted with the construction, make and quality of their merchandise? And what would they be pleased to call such representatives other than "professional" salesmen?

The professional labor leader is merely a minister of the labor gospel enlisted to preach in the workers' cause.

There are very few labor leaders in the American workers' movement who have not graduated from the bench, from President William Green down. Every one of them, with very few exceptions, has had his training in factory, mill or mine. It would be foolish for the workers to entrust the leadership of their unions, which so intimately concern their bread and butter, to any but the most experienced leaders obtainable. Indeed, as Heywood Broun so aptly puts it: "It is a pity that labor has not more colleges and universities to train more labor leaders."

This cry against the "professional labor leader" does not ring true. It is an old deliberate ballyhoo on the part of the industrial magnates to befog the minds of the American people, to mislead them as to the real purposes and aims of the trade union movement.

It is thanks to the "professional labor leaders" like Gompers, like Green and numerous others, that the sweat-shop, the sixty-seventy hour work-week and the starvation wage are slowly but surely disappearing from the American industrial field.

It is thanks to the "professional labor leadership" of these men and of many others that the American worker is now awakening and asserting his inalienable right to organize and improve his lot.

It is neither to the interests nor is it the wishes of the auto magnates who paid for these costly advertisements to raise the standards of their workers' life and labor. If the American worker would be free of the lordship of these industrial barons, if he would secure with the means of earning a decent livelihood and not in constant dread of losing his job, and if he would forever banish the blood line from the American scene, there is only one agency in America that he may look to—the organized trade union movement, and, whether it pleases the industrial bourbons or not, the "professional leaders of labor."

WOODLAND

WOODLAND PAPER MAKERS' LOCAL 146 OPPOSED TO JUSTICE PETTENGALL'S PLAN FOR COMPULSORY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Woodland Local No. 146 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, has gone on record as opposed to Justice Pettengall's proposed plan for Compulsory Automobile Insurance, and has petitioned the Maine State Federation of Labor to oppose such a bill if presented at the next legislative session.

In taking this stand, members of Local 146 disagree with Justice Pettengall that this plan would decrease highway accidents, and pointed to Massachusetts, where such a law has been in operation for several years, and where in one city alone, there occurred nine deaths and a score of accidents during the month of October.

In Rhode Island, it was said, where there is no law which, makes automobile insurance compulsory, there has been a marked decrease of deaths and accidents, and it is believed that if a thorough study is made as to how that and other States which have a low percentage of highway accidents operate, it won't be found necessary to adopt a compulsory insurance law in the State of Maine.

Members of Local 146 are of the opinion that the adoption of such a law is not only unnecessary but that it will impose added expense on many automobile owners who cannot afford it.

It is estimated that more than 75 per cent of the automobiles in Maine's industrial centers are owned and operated by wage earners. In a great many cases, they are used primarily as a means of transportation to and from their employment.

With short time, and considerably reduced wages, due to conditions in some industries, weekly earnings afford little more than a bare living. It, therefore, one who operates an automobile is compelled to pay from $40 to $60 for insurance, it becomes a hardship whereby not only will he be deprived of his means of transportation, but the little pleasure afforded himself and the members of his family during leisure hours.

Members of Local 146 feel confident that compulsory automobile insurance will not remedy the cause for which it is proposed. Rather, it will only burden the workingman with more taxes and deprive him of the little pleasure which he and his family derive from ownership of an automobile.

Judge Pettengall's idea for compulsory automobile insurance was advanced at a safety luncheon conference held in Augusta on November 1st, when he said: "It is a wicked thing to allow motorists on the road without financial responsibility," and that his legal and court experience had shown that 90 per cent of highway accidents could have been prevented by proper caution by one or all drivers involved.

With the sort of liquor sales legislation to be enacted soon," he said, Maine will shortly have the added menace of the drunken driver. In Massachusetts, an alarming accident toll has resulted since repeal."

He described a drunken man behind the wheel of an automobile as worse than a doped armed outlaw.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	48 Gilman St
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	153 Congress St
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	24 North St. Portland

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Reinald Poulin, 15	Morton Place
Painters & Decorators' 541	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St
Barbers' Union No. 493	Elery H. Folsom,	293 Water St
Plumbers' Union No. 643	Charles F. Chase,	9 Gilman St
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 223	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Verwillion,	35 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	P. H. Fitzgerald,	25 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Emery,	189 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 1	Carl T. Russell,	Sewall St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 57	Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St.	Extension
Hod Carriers' Union No. 188	E. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.

PORTLAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 22	Thomas J. Magner,	168 York St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	J. A. Russell,	83 Madeline St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 2	Thomas J. Mahoney,	24 North St
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	F. W. York, 8 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1467	F. P. Coppenger,	16 Atlantic Ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. F. Eagles,	142 High St. rm. 304
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 517	John S. Burchill,	453 Congress St
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St
Typographical Union No. 66	Carl C. Verrill,	812 Broadway
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217	John F. Kane,	26 Waterville St.
Hod Carriers Union No. 1	Michael Curran,	44 Greenleaf St
Electrical Workers Union No. 333	Raymond Boudway,	14 Gilman St
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	Ira W. Cobb, 178	Cottage, S. Portland
Cigar Makers Union No. 479	Geo. Weaver, Box 146,	Park St. Sta.

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	H. Townsend,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	C. F. Murphy,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 459
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 820	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Porter,	Woodland

BAR HARBOR

Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 511	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	M. R. Sawyer,	Bar Harbor

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell, 487	Turner St., Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St
Stage Employes Union No. 624	C. C. Coffin, 39	Winter St., Auburn
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	A. Lajoie,	251 Black St

MILLINOCKET

Carpenters & Joiners' No. 658	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	J. P. McMullen, 36	Elm St., Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 102
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers,	455 Penobscott Ave

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St
Carpenters' Local 621	John H. Ambrose, 81	Sidney St.
Central Labor Union	Richard W. Gustin, 202	Hammond St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard, 26	Emerson St
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Charles F. Rice,	17 Catell St.

MADISON

P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17	Emile Perry,	Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 73	F. B. Goodwin,	Madison

MECHANIC FALLS

	A. P. Goss,	35 Maple St.

EAST MILLINOCKET

Paper Makers' Union No. 152	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 37	George Adams,	E. Millinocket

NORTH JAY

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay

OAKLAND

Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1752	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 848	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Frank Poulin,	32 King St.

VINALHAVEN

	Elmer W. Simmons,	Vinalhaven

RUMFORD

Paving Cutters' Union No. 34		
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Yula Floroni,	353 Waldo St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 9	Charles Poland, 627	Prospect St.
Journeymen Barbers Union No. 101	Jaffey J. Paradis,	90 Congress St
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	W. M. Foster,	P. O. Box 182, Mexico
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., 25	Leo J. Bujold,	Rumford

ROCKLAND

Plumbers Union No. 570	E. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.

BATH

Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	287 Center St.

BIDDEFORD

Barbers' Union No. 708	Thomas A. Bouchard,	53 Center St.

BREWER

Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Av.

LISBON FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 23	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park

FAIRFIELD

Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916	Miss Gabriele Dostie,	Fairfield

NORTH VASSALBORO

Woolen Workers' No. 1249	George Joseph, Jr.	N. Vassalboro

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Wherever books or papers are read there is a need for this New Study lamp—the first lamp specifically designed to help safeguard eyesight.

It should be in every child's bedroom and study; on every library table where folks read; in every dormitory, for it is designed to reduce eyestrain, lessen fatigue and decrease nervous muscular tension.

Its height—width of shade—and special diffuser have been worked out to conform to the principles of the New Science of Seeing.

It gives soft, glareless light over the entire top of study desk or table. It eliminates annoying contrasts.

The Sight Meter an instrument for measuring light, reads 30 footcandles under an approved Study lamp.

APPROVED BY IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS

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How You May Know It. The genuine Study lamp bears the approval tag of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Electrical Testing Laboratories. It can only be placed on a lamp that has met the specifications of these organizations.

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FOR NEXT FEW DAYS
SPECIAL
Introductory Offer
And a FREE CARTON of SIX 60-Watt Mazda Bulbs

$5.95 Complete with Bulb and New Style Cord

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

CRAFT UNIONS ARE FULLY PROTECTED IN VERTICAL UNION POLICY

Adoption of the resolution directing that industrial, or "vertical" charters be issued, at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, does not very materially affect the 100 existing craft, or "horizontal" unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L. Protection of craft organizations in their own sphere is definitely assured by the terms of the resolution predicted that it would bring to the trade unions hundreds of thousands who would learn and understand the principles of labor.

The resolution, as reported by the committee and adopted by the convention, reviews at length the changing industrial conditions and developments in industry and labor organizations, together with the vast amount of evidence presented to the committee at several hearings, and concludes with the following paragraphs:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and expansion of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry, such as the lines of demarcation between crafts, are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed, a new condition exists requiring organization on a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the executive council is directed to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation.

That the executive council shall, at the earliest practical date, inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

"That, in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and finances through administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

Labor News Scribe to Wed No. Attleboro Girl on Thursday

The wedding of James F. Conlon, of the Maine State Labor News, to Miss Margaret Veronica, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael G. Larkin, of North Attleboro, Mass., will occur at St. Mary's Church in that town, on Thursday, November 22, at 10 o'clock.

Announcement of Mr. Conlon's coming marriage was most pleasing to his many friends throughout the State, who join in wishing he and his prospective bride best wishes for a happy married life.

After the wedding breakfast, following the ceremony, the couple will go to Bermuda, the Bahamas and other Central American ports on a two-weeks' honeymoon. On their return, the couple will make their home in Portland.

Mr. Conlon is a son of Thomas J. Conlon of Worcester, Mass., who has been prominently identified with the trade union movement for many years.

U. T. W. EMERGENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

Board, much can be done in avoiding what may result in another stoppage of the industry."

Mr. Riviere recalled to the writer the fact that he had been authorized to permit local unions to strike, should this be found necessary to force employers to live up to the terms of the truce. He said that although there have been many complaints coming from all parts of New England, with requests from local unions to permit them to call strikes, "we have consulted patience in the hope that investigations conducted by the Textile Relations Board would result in bringing about settlements and thereby avoid any further stoppage of industry."

"Wherever our organizations have shown sufficient strength and determination," Mr. Riviere said, "we have been able to convince employers regarding the folly of carrying on their petty tactics. In most cases, we have been able to make peace, but sometimes more is needed now, and at the meeting of the emergency committee which was held in Washington, the purpose was to select those cases which are most flagrant and request the Board to take immediate action.

"It is our belief that if immediate and drastic action is taken by the Board, much of the present arrogance which seems to prevail among some employers—who seem bent on inviting trouble—will be removed, and thereby make it unnecessary for us to force the issue."

Mr. Riviere said he had been extremely busy since termination of the general strike, and for this reason had not been able to make a personal visitation to all local unions in the Maine district, but said he is planning to do so in the near future, as he is anxious to meet the fine body of men and women who make up the 25 or more local unions in this district.

After completing their meeting in Washington, the Emergency Committee will go to Greenville, N. C., where it is proposed to make a thorough study of southern conditions before submitting their report to the Federal Board.

BETTER OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 1)

the real logic of the problem—where the excess really resides.

When all the 19 to 12 million of now idle workers have been absorbed back into industry, it will be clearer where the answer lies. Industry has failed to take care of its own, and the Government has been obliged to carry the load. It cannot be continued indefinitely.

ELECTION RESULTS

(Continued from Page 1)

miles of Labor's interests out in only four years.

Five candidates for the United States Senate, whom the American Federation of Labor opposed, were defeated, including: Fess of Ohio, Hatfield of West Virginia, Hebert of Rhode Island, Walcott of Connecticut and Reed of Pennsylvania. The defeat of Senator Reed was one of the most remarkable features of the election. It is stated that the treatment of wage earners in that state became so oppressive, and had been for many years, that they simply rose up and voted in an entirely new administration.

Setbacks to Labor were few and far between and on the whole, Labor is vastly pleased with the results of the election.

Pennsylvania's New Lieut-Gov.

Thomas Kennedy, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania at the November 7 election, has been secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America since 1924, when he succeeded William Green, when the latter was elected President of the American Federation of Labor, and has been a member of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board since 1919. He has also served as a member of the Anthracite Conciliation Board since 1916.

Lieut-Gov.-elect Kennedy was born in Lansford, Penn., on November 2, 1887 and has just passed his 47th birthday. He attended the primary school and started as a breaker-boy at the age of 11. Later he was an inside mule-driver and joined the Utility Mine Workers in 1906 when only 13 years old. His first official duties were as secretary of Local 1738 from the years 1912 to 1916, and in that year he was elected president of District No. 7, serving in that capacity until 1924, when he was elected to his present office.

Mr. Kennedy was joint author of reports to the United States Coal Commission, representing the United Mine Workers of America, in 1923, and is author of historical pamphlets relative to the union's activities in the coal industry since the U. M. W. of A. was instituted.

A student of economics for many years, and a forceful speaker, Mr. Kennedy has responded to many calls to speak before educational, civic and business organizations.

IMPROVED NEWSPRINT

(Continued from Page 1)

employed on their 40 operations, and that his company plans to cut more than 300,000 cords of pulp this year.

Building Operations

I found building mechanics in Portland, Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Bangor and in other cities greatly encouraged over announcements concerning the big building projects that are planned when the Spring season opens. They see in this the possibility for the resumption of activities in their industry which, it is acknowledged, will retard full business recovery so long as it is in "the dumps"—as it has been during the past five years.

Representatives of building trades unions in all places visited, while not over-enthusiastic concerning the prospects, however, are optimistic and are hoping that proposed building projects with additional initiative on the part of private interests, as suggested by the President, that better things are in store for members of building trades unions.

Fly-By-Night Shoe Concerns

The fly-by-night shoe concerns which during the past few years have been migrating to Maine to take advantage of cheap, unorganized labor in semi-rural communities, were the recipients of a severe trouncing in the report of the NRA committee which has been investigating complaints of wage chiselling in the boot and shoe code at the instance of United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. The fact that the report recommends re-opening of the code for drastic changes shows that the NRA board means business and that chiselling manufacturers who established factories here to escape the payment of decent wages, are due for a severe shake-down as the result of the investigation.

The Quoddy Bay Project

A subject of considerable importance, one that has been interesting citizens to some extent, is the Quoddy Bay project, which it is claimed by its sponsors would greatly reduce the price of electric power and light. The coming of Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior, to Maine at the instance of Governor Brann a few months ago, was hailed with much satisfaction by those who became interested in this big project. However, there seems to have been some what of a lull in enthusiasm regarding the project during the past month and the question uppermost in the minds of many people, not only concerns the tremendous amount involved in carrying out the project, but as to what can be accomplished to benefit the State should it be carried on.

The greatest question advanced on this matter is, in view of a small amount of business to make the project a successful venture. Some give the Governor credit for his efforts to start projects to increase employment, there are many among the state's best posted men on such matters who are in doubt as to the practability of the plan and who advise its sponsors to go slow, lest such a costly venture might prove too great a load for the taxpayers to meet.

This project was the subject of much discussion during the political campaign in August, with the Democrats making it one of their principal documents, and the Republicans went strongly on record as opposing it. Whether or not anything has occurred in Washington that gives its sponsors any encouragement, is not known. It is a fact, however, that since the election little has been heard concerning the project, and those opposed to it are of the belief that its rejection by government engineers, and the lack of funds for the Power Commission could not see a possible market for power produced there, is having considerable influence in discouraging the Public Works Administration from giving the proposition favorable consideration.

Discriminations Galore

In my visit to textile centers, I found considerable dissatisfaction prevailing among the workers because of wholesale discriminations against officers and members of trade unions who participated in the general strike in September. To what extent this dissatisfaction will grow, is now problematical. Much patience is exercised but how long this will continue is a question, as the present temptation of the workers is strongly in favor of making a further demonstration of their economic power.

However, they are acting in accordance with the wishes of officials of the United Textile Workers of America, who counsel patience until the truce expires on February 1st, when the Federal Textile Relations Board will submit its report with recommendations to the President, which is in felt confident, will result in greatly improved conditions in the entire industry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

with Will Green as president, Frank Morrison, secretary, and Martin Ryan, treasurer, who were re-elected without opposition.

The seven new members include: Daniel J. Tobin, of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America; William L. Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Major George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America; John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America; David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Harry C. Bates, of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and Edward Gainor, of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Vice-presidents re-elected include the following: Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber, George N. Bugmaster and George M. Harrison.

HOPE TO SETTLE STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

and Organizer Dickens, the Hamilton Woolen case is the most flagrant of any that has occurred since termination of the general strike. Wholesale discriminations against officers and members of the union who were discharged because of their participation in the strike continued after the management had agreed with the State Board of Arbitration to discontinue these as one of the terms of settlement which ended the second strike several weeks ago.

The present Southbridge strike, in progress several days, has furnished considerable excitement through newspaper articles which, in a great measure, misrepresented facts, much of which led the public to believe that the union is conducting a losing fight.

For instance, the management was quoted as stating that "600 loyal employes had deserted the strikers," and that the management was able to operate its mill with this force.

In a statement this morning, this is strongly denied by Miss Gauthier, who said that not more than 100 operatives were at work yesterday, and that this number was greatly reduced this (Friday) morning.

The newspapers also made a great hullabaloo about outside protection being necessary to quell disturbances carried on by the pickets. "This is not true," Miss Gauthier said, and quoting the words of a State Trooper who had been assigned to patrol near the picket line, she said he had intimated that the situation, in his estimation, was rather "timid."

To this remark, Miss Gauthier, who is small in stature but strong in her convictions and fearless in her actions, replied gingerly as follows, "Let them start something and we'll show you how timid we are."

"Of course we are going to win!" Miss Gauthier declared, when asked as to the prospects for a settlement. "It is my firm belief that delay in settling this difficulty is caused by powerful interests, who are directing Manager Linehan to hold out as long as possible."

"I know the members of our local union. Except for the small number who deserted us, all are splendid men and women who place principles above their jobs, and who are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices to win this contest.

While representatives of the State Arbitration Board are trying to effect a settlement, it was announced today that a mediator will come to this city to investigate the strike and try and devise a plan to end the strike.

Stories given out by the concern that it will close its plant or move to some other town, are given little credence by Miss Gauthier and other U. T. W. officials, who look upon this as a means for coercing the 1000 members of the local union into giving up the strike.

Building Permit Values Highest Since April, 1932

The value of building permits in 215 cities during October totaled $37,116,253, a gain of 40.9 per cent over September and of 42.9 per cent over October, 1933, Dun & Bradstreet reported during the week.

The September total was $26,567,925, while the October, 1933, aggregate was $26,304,342. Except for last May, the October total was the largest since April, 1932. The normal seasonal gain for the month is about 2.5 per cent. Every section of the country participated.

Farm Hands' Wages Up to a Buck

For the first time since January 1, 1932, farm hands are getting a dollar a day, with board, on the average for the entire country, according to a report of the Federal Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

PENNA. GOVERNOR FREES UNION ORGANIZER "RAILROADED" TO INSANE ASYLUM FOR ACTIVITIES IN STEEL STRIKE

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7 (ILNS)—Pennsylvania is having an official investigation to learn how many men active in trade unions have been committed to an asylum in the last two years on charges of insanity.

The case of George Issoski, freed from an asylum on the intervention of Governor Pinchot, started the inquiry. Issoski, who was doing organization work for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was arrested September 1 and charged with being drunk and disorderly. His wife, who has seven children, was sent for in time to bail him out.

"I go to the jail quick," said Mrs. Issoski, while nursing one of the eight-months-old twins. The lady doctor said my baby was ready. I knew he wasn't. I wouldn't sign any papers. She told me then I needn't bother to get lawyers, anything more. I said I wouldn't sign. Now for a month I have care of my seven children myself."

Governor Goes Into Action

When Mrs. Issoski presented to her release, the "lady doctor," Dr. Margaret I. Cornelius, Dr. M. M. Mackall, physician, and an attorney named Klink-Shore, were constituted a commission to inquire into the insanity charge. They found Issoski sane and was sent to the asylum. The examining board could see no insanity about him. Dr. Earl D. Bond, the foremost psychiatrist in Pa., State penitentiary, pronounced Issoski sane, and Governor Pinchot went into action.

"The wholesale commitment of Pennsylvania are being used to railroad persons active in labor organizations into "state asylums," said the Governor. "The more the facts are known, the better."

"I have seen many affidavits by the steel workers charging that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has engaged in a deliberate program of terrorization and intimidation to prevent its employees from joining the union.

Promises to Punish Guilty

"If the suspension of a frame-up is justified, I propose to use every power of my office to see to justice for all who were guilty of such an outrage."

A number of things about the case are decidedly "fishy." Issoski's companions at the time of his arrest say that he had drunk only one glass of beer. The chief of police of West Allegheny, where the arrest was made, said that he saw no sign that Issoski was insane. The "squire" who issued papers in the case says that he cannot find them and does not remember the case; and Governor Pinchot says that "so far as the record shows, the commission who examined Issoski took no testimony and heard no witnesses."

The Department of Public Welfare is investigating the situation.

Nat. Longshoremen's Board Announces New Wage Scale Agreement

Arbitration of labor disputes is becoming to be more and more recognized as the only sensible way to settle the actual or threatened labor troubles. This idea has been made effective in San Francisco, where 600 Pacific Coast ship clerks and checkers were recently granted wage-increases. The award was made known by the National Longshoremen's Board. It was the result of several weeks of arbitration participated in by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, O. K. Cushing and Edward F. McGrady, the latter being the well-known Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Salary increases now fix the wage scale at 85 cents an hour and $1.20 per hour for overtime for San Francisco workers and slightly lesser rates for other districts.

The result of this agreement will be the general harmonizing of the hitherto turbulent shorefront labor situation in the districts affected. It is a personal triumph of no small proportions for Mr. McGrady, as well as his co-arbitrators.

HEAD OF RADIATOR CONCERN "TAKES HAT OFF" TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT; SAYS HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS WORKED MIRACLES

Clarence M. Woolley, Leader in Key Industry, Whose Business Increased 75 Per Cent in October, Says Men in Building Industry Carry in Their Hearts a Genuine and Profound Appreciation.

A 60-day upturn that has lifted heavy industry out of nearly six years of steadily deepening sleeping sickness was revealed by Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, according to Earl Sparling, New York World-Telegram staff writer.

The turn began August 10, when the home repair loan provisions of the National Housing Act became effective. That act was designed specifically to revive heavy or capital goods industries. It has already worked wonders, Mr. Woolley reported.

During the 60 days following August 10, American Radiator did 40 per cent more business than it did during the corresponding period of 1933, Mr. Woolley announced, and the volume is increasing day by day. During the first 14 days of October, business increased 75 per cent.

"The important thing is that our volume has now started up after a decline that began in 1928 and went lower year by year," asserted this captain of a key industry. "We are filled with gratitude to the Government. Men in the building industry carry in their hearts a genuine and profound appreciation. I have always been a rank Republican, but I take my hat off to President Roosevelt. The administration has performed a miracle."

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Zwieback Uneeda Bakers	pkg 17c	Bell's Seasoning	pkg 9c
Rajah Currants	pkg 15c	Marshmallows	lb pkg 21c
Fruit Cakes Ann Page	1 lb each 39c	Whipple's Mince Meat	2-lb jar 29c
Little Buster Pop Corn	can 15c	Walnut Meats	can 20c
Stuffed Dates	pound 25c	Rajah Extracts	bottle 25c
Ann Page Plum Pudding	OLD ENGLISH	Packages	29c
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Del Monte Fruits for Salad		large can	32c
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